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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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LOCAL NOTICES.

More Truth in a Nutshell.

While a large number of Sewing Machines have been offered to the public, some of them possessing points of acknowledged merit, we have long believed that there have yet remained the necessity of a machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the highest degree simplicity with durability; and, while capable of doing a great range of work, one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all. This we are happy to say has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years in the production of the "Elliptic."

We append two or three out of many testimonials in its favor, and also the report of the committee of Awards at the New York State Fair, selected expressly to examine and report on the utility and excellence of Sewing Machines:

"We, the Committee on Sewing Machines, after a careful and thorough investigation into the respective merits of the various machines submitted for examination, find the "Elliptic Lock Stitch Sewing Machine" to be superior to all others in the following points, namely:

"Simplicity and thoroughness of Construction—Ease of Operation and Management—Noiselessness and Rapidity of Movement—Beauty, Strength, and Elasticity of Stitch—Variety and Perfection of Attachment and Range of Work—Compactness and Beauty of Model and Finish—Adaptation to material of any thickness, by an adjustable feed bar, and in like unequaled precision with which it executes the Lock Stitch, by means of the Elliptic Hook; and we therefore award it the First Premium, as the best Family Sewing Machine, and also for the above reasons, the First Premium as the best Double Thread Sewing Machine."

Signed by the whole committee.

From James Cox, clothing manufacturer, etc., corner Broadway and Franklin street:—"After an experience of nine years with the Elliptic (as well as with other first-class sewing machines) in the manufacture of clothing, I with pleasure bear witness to its superior excellence. While I think it unequaled for general manufacturing purposes, I consider it unapproachable as a family machine."

Mrs. H. R. Decker, of Jersey City, says: "I have used one of your Elliptic Sewing Machines constantly over five years, on every kind of work, *without ever breaking a needle or paying a dollar for repairs*, and I consider it a marvel of simplicity and perfection."

The agency of the company is at No. 47 Fifth avenue, second floor.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla

To purify the blood and expel from the humors, pimples, boils and sores which are merely emblems of the rottenness within. This

One Branch of the Manufacturing

Business which is fast rising to prominence and notice, and in which a reputation for culture of grapes, will do more to abate the vice of intemperance in the country than all the moral, military or license law yet passed by a State legislature, is the subject of the growing of malt liquors, which by substituting light stimulants for fiery alcoholic drinks, will gradually but surely drive drunkenness away. The ale made at one of our principal breweries is scarcely equaled in the old country, and no lager in the country. In lashways of a beautiful golden or amber hue, capped with snow white foam, with its flavor is all that an epicure would desire. The brand of Pier, Dannels & Co. is a guarantee that the ale is made of the best qualities of malt and hops, and of these alone; no unwholesome ingredients being introduced into its composition. Call at the Oregon Brewery, on Stanwix street, for a further article. Address Pier, Dannels & Co., Pittsburgh.

Apple Parers.

One hundred dozen Apple Parers just received at J. M. Fahnestock's, 56 Wood street.

Tea Cases.

Ten (10) cases Bass's English ale, just arrived and not sale, cheaper than elsewhere, at Lea, Fleming's, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Turn Table Apple Parers.

At J. M. Fahnestock's, 56 Wood street.

Newport and Saratoga Collars and Cuffs

at D. W. Smith's, 30 St. Clair.

Special Notice.

Passengers for Marietta and Parkersburg will, by taking the 6:15 A. M. train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad connect at Bellaire with the Wheeling and Belmont packets, and arrive in Marietta or Parkersburg same evening. C. H. Booth & Co., Agents W. and P. Packets.

Heavy Sale of Kansas Lands.

Messrs. G.E. Hill & Co., No. 59 Fourth avenue, have, during the last few days, disposed of 15,000 acres of Kansas lands. They have eleven farms for sale in Dickinson, Davis and Pottawatomie counties, Kansas. Terms part cash and a long credit. These lands are selected with care, near the railroad, and are selling rapidly. *For particulars, call immediately.*

Lightning Apple Parers.

Just received at J. M. Fahnestock's, 56 Wood street.

Superior Sealing Wax,

superior Sealing Wax,
Superior Sealing Wax,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,
For Fruit Jars or Cans.

The best in the city, at the lowest price by the pound or barrel, at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, next Fifth avenue.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

Closing Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Session—Cincinnati the Next Place of Meeting—Election of Officers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21, 1869.

The Fourth Labor Congress adjourned at three to meet in Cincinnati the 16th of August, 1870. There were some animated votes and caucusing over the choice of meeting place. Richmond, Nashville, Atlanta, Memphis, Washington, Baltimore and Louisville were named from the South, and the indication was strong to go into that section, but the New England men rallied on Cincinnati. St. Louis would have been the choice, if geography was raised by Mr. Sheldon, of Missouri, who put in as a plea that St. Louis was destined to be the next State. The Congress was also snubbed by the delegate, when he proposed a vote of thanks to the railroads for carrying them at half fare. It was declared that they wanted no such favors from the hands of those they were fighting.

A. C. Cameron, of Chicago, editor of the official paper, was unanimously elected a delegate to the International Labor Congress, called at Basle, Switzerland, next month. Mr. Lucker, the ex-President, was also elected as associate delegate. Mr. Cameron while absent will make an investigation of European co-operative and other modes of labor reform.

The groundwork of an extensive system of inquiry into the condition of different trades was adopted, in the shape of questions addressed to unions. A committee was also appointed to prepare and submit to the Congressional Census Committee a schedule of inquiries, which are to aim at showing the cost of the raw material used in manufactures, cost of manufacture and of transportation and sale; also the average prices obtained and then the wages paid. They are instructed to ask that such a schedule may be adopted for the purpose of obtaining definite data of the difference between the cost of production and profits on sale, with the ratio paid therefrom for the labor and skill employed.

The election of officers consumed most of the session. Richard Trevellick, of Michigan, shipwright, was elected President. A. T. Gaw, Washington, printer, and Conrad Kurner, New York, broker, first and second Vice Presidents; Mr. Walsh, of Philadelphia, painter, Secretary; A. W. Phelps, of New Haven, carpenter, Treasurer; Miss Walbridge, shoe sewer, of Massachusetts, was placed on the Executive Committee from her State. General West, of Mississippi, ex-Confederate brigadier, declined to accept any nomination, on the ground that it might now prejudice the movement.

The Executive Committee is called to meet in New York on Tuesday, 7th.

On the 25th and 26th, there is a New England Convention in Boston, at which it is expected General West will speak. The threat is made that the Republican party will be opposed in Massachusetts because of the refusal made last winter to incorporate the St. Crispin Shoemakers, an order in that State. They claim to have a voting force of nearly 30,000. The Democrats are bidding for them strongly.

The last three days were quite interesting, and some of the reports made and action taken was of a valuable character.

THE HEATED TERM.

Saturday the Hottest Day of the Season—Numerous Deaths from Coup de Soleil.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—It is believed this was the hottest day on record; thermometer 96° to 104°.

NASHVILLE, August 21.—Weather hot and dry; mercury 100° at 2 P. M.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—Weather clear and roasting hot; thermometer 98° about 2 o'clock, George Sillies, agent for M. Riggs, tobacconist, fell dead in a wagon from sunstroke today, making the fourth death from that cause since yesterday morning.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—To-day was the hottest this summer, the thermometer ranging from 98° to 100°.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Weather to-day extremely hot. Five cases of sun stroke up to noon; none are known to have resulted fatally.

NEW YORK, August 21, Evening.—There were fourteen cases of sun stroke in this city to-day, five fatal. The weather is cooler to-night, thermometer 82°; slight showers about dark.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—Two more deaths by sun stroke occurred to-day.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—Several light showers last night and this afternoon, very refreshing. Thermometer 98° in the shade at noon; 96° at three P. M. Fourteen workmen in Eden Park have suffered from sunstroke since Thursday. Two of them died.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—At six o'clock this evening a laborer named Hetman Innersdeld fell dead from excessive heat and drunkenness.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The weather to-day has been quite comfortable, the highest point of the thermometer being 88° at noon; this evening 79°.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—Heat to-day was intense. Thunder was mostly dull, but there was no rain.

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—The heat to-day has been excessive, the thermometer ranging at times as high as 102° in the shade.

Saturday afternoon at Harbor Creek, near Erie, Pa., Geo. Perkins, of Buffalo, Wis., was run over and instantly killed by a freight train while uncoupling cars.

WASHINGTON.

The Removal of the National Capitol

An Opinion from Binckley—A Trick upon Fred. Douglas—Government Safe Locks Easily Opened—Stokes Wants the Federal Offices in Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1869.

Binckley to the Front Again.

Mr. Binckley comes again to judgment, appearing in print here to-day to dispute with Judge Sargent upon the unconstitutionality of removing the Capital. He thinks the removal cannot destroy the District of Colombia any more than it could a State, and that it cannot compel the United States to abdicate from any territory to which national sovereignty has once attached. He frankly volunteers his opinion as a lawyer that it is doubtful whether part of the District receded to Virginia was ceded in a constitutional manner, and concludes his article by the characteristic statement that his suggestions are thrust before the public without a moment's investigation.

A Bond Movement.

Frederick Douglass, who had been engaged as principal speaker at the celebration of emancipation in Maryland on Tuesday last, much to the disappointment of an immense crowd present, did not come. It seems he had started from Washington for Frederick, but on the way received a telegram purporting to come from the chairman of the committee of arrangements telling him not to come through. The dispatch was a forgery, and is believed to be part of the scheme of the Bond men to belittle the meeting, as that faction, with a few negroes they could rally, bolted from the regular celebration and appointed a celebration for next day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1869.

Investigation of Revenue Affairs.

Supervisor Conkling, who has been engaged for some time in examining Internal Revenue affairs in Southern Ohio, has made his report to Commissioner Delano. The latter has not been able to review the testimony taken, and will not give attention to it until the middle of the month of September. The statements are made at the Bureau, however, that immense frauds have been brought to light both in Cincinnati and the adjoining Districts. The examination was specially full concerning the First and Second Districts. The investigation was not ordered with particular reference to Supervisor Young, but to the whole operations of the revenue officers in that section. The letter of instructions to Mr. Conkling before the investigation was begun specially directed that Gen. Young should be allowed to cross-examine all witnesses who gave evidence which affected him, if he chose to do so, and that he should have free access to all such testimony. This, Mr. Conkling says, was complied with. Between thirty and forty witnesses were examined, quite a number of these being prominent citizens. The principal evidence was that part of the investigation which concerned General Young were George L. Parsons, W. S. N. Fowler, James M. Waters, Cornelius McGroarty, Jr., Kingsbiggen and John Paffer. There were several others whose evidence amounts to little. So far as can be learned here, all the evidence is favorable to Gen. Young. Special Agent Waters, Parsons and Fowler. Mr. Jesse R. Grant was not examined. He did not profess to know anything of irregularities of his own knowledge, and nothing of importance was taken from him. He was in the room while some of the testimony was being revised, but his conversation was in regard to the various campaigns of the war and kindred subjects.

Unsafe Safe Locks.

There is much excitement among treasury officials over the discovery that no further confidence can be placed in the lock adopted by the Government for its own use and prescribed for banks which keep its funds. The one in use is known as the Dodd lock. A locksmith of Boston informed the proper department some time since that he could open any lock it had in a short time, and without breaking it, and he was ready to demonstrate it any time he consulted. He visited the city, and after the close of the Treasury building he made his first attempt upon the safe in the Supervising Architect's office. This was opened in one hour and seventeen minutes the first time, and a second time after Treasurer Spinner had been summoned, in twelve minutes. The process, it seems, is one known to a number of artisans, and after exercise performance those present ceased to wonder at the late skilful bank robberies reported in New Jersey and New York. All the plates for the Government currency and bonds have been kept under those locks, and any workman having access to the room where are the safes containing them, and knowing the process which induces no breaking or noise of any kind, could readily gain access to the plates. The Treasury Department will give immediate attention to the matter.

Stokes After the Senate Seat.

Stokes, of Tennessee, has been joined here by a number of politicians from his State, with the intention of inducing Secretary Boutwell to unite in the letter sent in the Treasury out of office, and substitute Stokes men.

Ex-Rebel Legislators.

Advices from Wyoming say that among the Democratic nominees to the Legislature are three ex-rebel soldiers.

WASHINGTON, August 21.

NEGRO RIOTS IN TEXAS.

Two colored men, calling themselves Chas. Brown and Jacob Merriman, who recently committed an outrage upon a young lady on the line of the Galveston, Harrisburg and Kansas Railroad, were taken out of jail at Front Royal, Virginia, forcibly on Thursday morning, and lynched by a party of disguised men.

EXCHANGE OF BONDS.

Gen. Spinner, this morning, received from a National Bank at New York a letter containing $7,000 in ten-forty bonds, to have them exchanged for five-twenty bonds.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTOFFICE CHANGES.

The following postoffices in Pennsylvania have been established:

State Hill, York county—James M. Parker appointed Postmaster.

Lincoln Falls, Sullivan county—Jonathan Rogers appointed Postmaster.

Oak Shade, Bedford county—Mary A. Blackburn appointed Postmistress.

Lehigh Tannery, Carbon county—A. B. Singer appointed Postmaster.

Salem, Snyder county—Charles Miller appointed Postmaster.

The following appointments were made in existing offices:

Pleasant Valley, Bucks county—A. M. Schaul, vice J. S. Treichler, resigned.

Morris Cross Roads, Fayette county—M. V. B. Scott, vice Wm. Scott, Sr., resigned.

Bedford Springs, Bedford county—John Anderson, vice A. S. Allen, resigned.

THE WEST INDIES.

Military Operations in Hayti and San Domingo.

HAVANA, August 21.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 16th are received. The steamer Telegrafo was anchored at Tortola. The American war steamer Seminole had sailed for Porto Rico.

News from St. Domingo to the 7th states that Cabral, with 3,000 troops, was besieging Ahua. Baez was in command of the forces in the city.

News from Hayti is to the 9th. Salnave had retreated from Jacmel, but was continuing the siege at Miragoane. A Dutch steamer had with articles contraband of war had been captured there.

Dispatches have been received from Caracas to the 9th. Gen. Managas is in command of the Federal army of Maracaibo. The besiegers are aided by three Federal vessels. All the States of the Republic have sent troops. The merchants are generally in favor of the Federal forces. Gen. Pulgar is making great preparations to resist. The populace of Maracaibo are hostile to him.

GETTYSBURG.

The Reunion on the Battlefield.

GETTYSBURG, PA., August 22.—Only a few officers have as yet arrived, but to-morrow noon and evening the railroad trains from different directions will be crowded. Major General Meade and staff, together with a number of other Generals and subordinate officers, formerly attached to the army corps that participated in the battle. The number of Confederate Generals will be small, according to present indications. The business engagements of General R. E. Lee will not, he says, permit him to be present. Visitors are constantly arriving. There will be a military escort to distinguished officers from the railroad station to their quarters. It is thought that the inspection of various points of the battlefield will not be commenced until Tuesday, and this will occupy several days, thus affording an opportunity to persons who have not yet arrived to connect their journey hitherward to reach there and participate in the proceedings.

The National Capital.

[From the St. Louis Westliche Post.]

The Eastern journals are thoughtfully conscious of the advantages to their section from the present location of the Capital, and will do all in their power to retain those advantages by opposing its removal. In their public views a remark from Washington is supported by the journals of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. But this earnest struggle on their part, to not be misunderstood from other sections of the country which have so long suffered from the financial and commercial monopoly of the East, and is an additional argument that this monopoly should be deprived of its influence and power given it by the contiguity of the Capital. This argument is used by the Washington Chronicle, in regard to one thing in the South more thoroughly united as in its possible by its independent action, the South seeks to form an alliance to this end with the Western States. This intention the South does not attempt to conceal, and while it can hardly be doubted that the vote of every Southern State would be given for removal, they probably would equally be unanimous in the rejection of St. Louis as the new site. Such a result the *Post* considers very encouraging, and recommends the vigorous agitation of the subject now that it is before the public.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLES

Latest News as to the Harvards—The Referee Appointed—One of the Crew Sick—Harry Kelly Beats Sadler in a Scull Race—International Yacht Race—The Situation in South America—Cuba Lost to Spain—A New Senatus Consultum—Greater Liberties to French Colonies—Affairs in Spain—Strike of Workingmen in Barcelona—Preliminaries for a Treaty for the Cession of Cuba Signed—Lebouf to Succeed Marshal Neil.

BY THE OLD CABLE.

The International Boat Race.

LONDON, August 21.—As the time for the international boat race between the Harvard College and the Oxford University crews draws nigh, the excitement in sporting circles increases. Much of the space in the newspapers is given up to this subject. The following extracts are made from to-day's journals:

From the *Land and Water*: "The balance seems to favor the Oxford crew; if the Americans win we will not only learn the new style of rowing but how to maintain it, if the Oxford's win with six weeks of exercise, without doing their best at any time, it will be an aquatic revolution."

From the *Saturday Review*: "We don't attach much importance to the time made in training. If the Harvard crew win the race we will acknowledge our notions about our style of rowing are antiquated absurdities."

From the *Spectator*: "The opinion in respect to the crews, and in regard to the chances of victory are nearly even. The public are inquiring if the Americans have ever put out their whole strength. The route is a hard one, but the race is likely to be close. If the weather is bad, the result will probably be in favor of the Oxfords; if good the Harvards will win. A nice, slow English drizzle is the thing to take the heart out of Americans."

Regulations have been issued to keep the course clear for two hours before and until the race is ended.

LONDON, Evening, August 21.—The Oxford crew were out for practice again to-day. They made a good race with forty-eight to thirty-three strokes per minute, well pulled. The Harvard crew were also out with the Jewett boat. The coxwain's seat has been lowered, which improves the rowing. They row away briskly at nearly forty strokes per minute. Their rowing is regarded very satisfactory. Good judges think the Harvards are likely to be within hearing distance at the finish of the Harvard crew, Thomas Hughes, ex-Member of Parliament for Oxford, has been appointed referee. Mr. Simmons, of the Harvard crew, is slightly indisposed to-day. The betting is now seven to four on the Oxfords.

At the scull race to-day, Kelly beat Sadler for the championship of the Thames.

South America.

LISBON, August 21.—The mail steamer from Rio Janerio arrived, bringing dates to the 28th of July. President Lopez was at Ascurra. He had proclaimed a provisional government, and was in command of the forces. Provisions, arms, ammunition and other war material. The allied army had captured Villa Rica, and were preparing to storm Asuncion. Barreco was likely to become President at Asuncion.

Cuba Lost to Spain.

PARIS, August 21.—*La France* of to-day says that Cuba is lost to Spain, and the wisest thing Spain can do is to take advantage of the present situation.

Fair Weather.

LONDON, August 21.—The weather is fair and favorable for the crops.

Great Britain and Canada.

The *Morning Standard* to-day has an article on Canadian matters. The writer says there are great differences between the feelings and relations between Canada and Great Britain, which would be likely to be distasteful to a majority of the inhabitants of the Dominion, if they were to be visited by a sudden dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs, it is only by feelings that we can safely make intelligible to those south of the frontier. All that the Canadians could ask from a powerful government is to repudiate the notion that a withdrawal of the troops implies a desire to shuffle out of the responsibilities cast on Great Britain by the possession of her flag in a colonial territory, which means military administration. England is now in the hands of those who fail to appreciate the Canadian question.

The Yacht Race.

LONDON, August 21.—The Morning *Post* has an editorial to-day on the coming International Yacht Race. It says: "It is a light wind and on smooth water there are several English yachts that may be relied upon to beat Mr. Bennett's American yacht Dauntless at every point. The result of the recent race to Cherbourg and return, as a test, was marred by an accident to the sails of the Dauntless. The impression among yachtsmen is that she does not stand any unnecessary strain, but performs successfully in heavy, any more than she can in light weather, but in going free she probably would sail as fast, or faster than our deep vessels. The result of the recent race to Cherbourg affords a fairer chance to test the qualities of all vessels. If the Americans will not sail around the Isle of Wight or Ireland, or on a short home course, rather than forego the trial, let us have a race around the coast."

New Senatus Consultum.

PARIS, August 21.—The *Presse* says a new *Senatus Consultum* is in preparation, granting autonomy and greater liberties to the colonies.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, August 21.—Notwithstanding the stories of disaffection in the army, it is now believed that the Carlist movement is ended.

MADRID, August 21:—Admiral Nunez is dead.

The volunteers have petitioned the Government to spare the life of Polo, who was recently captured at the head of a Carlist band.

The Prefect of Perpignan was arrested at Tristam, with ten other Carlists, who were about to cross the frontier.

MADRID, August 22.—The troops are still pursuing fugitive Carlists in the frontier provinces, and have taken many prisoners. The wife of Cabrera, the Carlist leader who was captured at Almagro, has interceded with General Prim for the life of her husband.

Dissensions have arisen in the Cabinet in regard to the manner in which the Government should proceed against those bishops who have refused to obey the late decree of the Regent.

It has been decided to increase the pay of the navy

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1869.

THE leading London papers are fast coming to be unanimous in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, and Spain is receiving a great deal of good advice on the subject. Probably Spain knows a great deal of good advice already, and it is doubtful whether she will readily accept more from that quarter. But it will make no difference. The end, which most men can perceive, will be all the same. Cuba is even now a lost gem to Spain.

THE President and the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. FISH, are said to be in favor of conceding to the Cubans belligerent rights. In deference to the Secretary of State the administration hesitates to make the concession. Mr. FISH's foreign policy will not allow of such a step, and yet it was precisely this thing, and without a moment of decent delay, that England and France did for the Confederacy. We are looking for the President to put his foot down.

THE Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Pennsylvania advertise for proposals for the purchase of one million dollars worth of bonds of the State Loan, not yet matured. This payment of one million dollars will reduce the State debt to twenty-four millions. If the State administration is continued in Republican hands ten years more, the public debt will by that time be nearly obliterated. We are glad to see this step by the Commissioners, as it is a manifestation of a disposition to exercise the option given them in the law, and furthermore, it is a timely recognition of public sentiment with reference to the unexpended balance.

THE HON. NATHAN SARGENT has prepared an elaborate legal opinion, to the effect that Congress possesses no power to remove the National Capitol from Washington. His conclusion is, that there exists a "permanent contract" between the United States and the States of Virginia and Maryland, dating from the cession of territory by those States and inhering with the action of Congress from time to time, relating to the permanent seat of government in the District of Columbia, which contract is pursuant to a provision of the Constitution. Mr. SARGENT's publication proves that the discussion of the question of removal has stirred up the good people of Washington not a little.

THE cable informs us that one of the Harvard crew is indisposed. We infer that it would be perfectly correct to say that he has been broken down by overtraining. This view is borne out by the following from the New York *Sun* of Saturday:

> There are private telegrams in town from European gentlemen, who ought to understand the subject, which state that the Harvard crew have been overtraining in their preparation for the race of next Friday so that their powers are rapidly breaking down. This coincides with the statements of the London *Times* of Thursday.

We are prepared to hear that the Harvard crew have been overworked. In the first place, after an ocean voyage they were forced to name an early day for the race, then accept the Oxford's choice of course, and yield every point to the Englishmen. Letters say there has been a good deal of this sort of crowding, which our boys have taken in good humor. The race is to take place on Friday, August the 27th.

THE advocates of Woman's Rights won a point in the National Labor Congress, in session in Philadelphia last week. The following resolution was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That this Congress recommend that all the Trades Unions unite in a determined effort to secure a thorough organization of female labor, and demand the same pay for the same work done by women as that by men: that every avenue of labor for which women are physically capacitated shall be freely open to her, on the same terms and conditions as allowed to any class of laborers; we ask for women equal opportunities and rights in every field of enterprise and labor.

The "immediate effort" recommended, of course means the admission of females to all trades which they are able to learn and pursue. Of course, if there is any sincerity in this, provision must be made for female apprentices, and, unless the spirit of monopoly, against which the "Congress" protested so much, is to be shown in its very worst form, there must be no restriction as to the number of such apprentices; and further, if men are to have rights equal with women, the same freedom as to apprentices must be given to boys—all of which will conflict very materially with the present practice.

IT SEEMS not to have occurred to the people of New York and other cities, who deem themselves victims of authentic coal men, that coke made from bituminous coal, presents an immediate and perfectly practicable solution of the problem, and the means of escaping from every difficulty in the case. Free from smoke, faultless in combustion, whether for domestic or manufacturing purposes, and capable of being put into market at rates which will always bring anthracite to the proper level, coke meets every condition of the present coal problem. Indeed the experience of the past few months, and which seems likely to continue for some time, appears to be almost providentially calculated to develop and make known the qualities of coke and the adaptibility of bituminous coal to the wants of the great public. For the present we desire merely to call attention to the subject, intending on another occasion to offer some more extended suggestions concerning the preparation of coke, its superiority for nearly every purpose, and the practicability of supplying the market.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY.

It is an encouraging sign that the determination of the independent masses, at least among the Republicans of Pennsylvania, to repudiate corruptionists and the action of conventions under their influence, is not less strong as the canvass progresses. Leaders who have flattered themselves that the convictions and interests of the people may be disregarded without provoking retaliatory action, are likely to realize their mistake. The duty of the people—more especially Republicans—to repudiate, instantly and without fear of consequence, candidates "tainted with suspicion," is forcibly set forth by that able and sterling Republican journal, the Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel*, of which the Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON is the editor, as follows:

> The terrible corruption which has characterized the Legislature of Pennsylvania for several sessions, and the shameless trafficking in votes of members for moneyed consideration, is exciting close scrutiny into the official records of members of the last Legislature, all over the State. We are glad to notice that this movement is not confined to Republican districts. We occasionally meet with a Democratic exchange outspoken on the subject. The only way to break up the infamous system of bribery so dishonoring to the reputation of the State, and so prejudicial to fair legislation, is for honest men of all parties to unite in the demand for the nomination of men of solid worth and tried integrity. If party conventions insist on nominating men tainted with suspicion, let honest men resolutely black ball them at the polls. Too many men seek legislative position for the opportunity which it presents of making money; and nothing will stop them so well, but a combination of good men of all parties to give such characters the privilege of staying at home."

THE PARK QUESTION.

The time fixed by Councils for voting upon the question of "park" or "no park," is rapidly drawing near, and the citizens should be prepared to vote as intelligently as possible. The Park Committee hoped to have been able to present such a plan as would not fail to secure a largely affirmative vote, but owing to circumstances already explained they have no plan to present. The citizens will therefore vote upon the simple proposition to authorize the purchase of a park, without regard to cost or location, and should a majority vote for the measure the Committee will have power to proceed at their discretion, and purchase or take according to the terms of the act such property as they may require. If the majority vote against the park, the whole scheme falls to the ground until new legislation is obtained. It is to be presumed that, in case of an affirmative vote, the enterprising and responsible gentlemen having this matter in charge will labor just as vigorously to present the city with a handsome site, free of cost, as though they had been able to present their plan backed with their individual guarantee, but at the same time it is proper, that the people should understand exactly how the case stands. All the arguments which have been used in favor of a park, still remain, and are as forcible and applicable as ever. The only change in the project is, that the anticipations of the Committee, in regard to a certain location, have not as yet been realized.

Councils will meet on Monday, August 30th, if not convened in extra session before that day. There is some probability that an effort will be made to have the election postponed, but whether this can be legally done is a mooted point. It will be observed that the Councils meet on Monday, while the election has been fixed for Tuesday, the day following.

OUR STATE FINANCES FOR FORTY YEARS.

We have seen in several of our exchanges claims set up on behalf of the Democratic party that its management of Pennsylvania finances had been wiser and more statesmanlike than that of the Republican administrations. Let us briefly state our observations in this respect. Forty years since, to wit, in 1829, the State improvement system, as it has been called, was well under way. During the ensuing thirty years the Democratic party had nearly uncontrolled sway in this State. Three executives, to wit, RITNER, JOHNSON and POLLOCK, had been elected by the opposition, but in all the thirty years not three can be selected when both branches of the Legislature were controlled against the Democratic party. The result of that policy was the fastening upon the Commonwealth of a State debt of fully forty millions of dollars, and a State tax upon real estate of three mills, which yielded about $1,800,000 annually. We will charge the Republicans with ten years management of our finances. Governor PACKER, elected by the Democrats, was Governor in 1859 and 1860; yet the Legislature, since 1859, may be said to have been in Republican hands. The Republican administration, therefore, had to encounter a State debt of over $40,000,000 and fully $5,000,000 extraordinary expenses incurred by the State in putting down the Democratic rebellion of JEFF. DAVIS & Co. They have also had to encounter an expense that will reach ten millions, in educating the soldiers and sailors' orphan children, the legitimate result of the rebellion by the States rights Democracy.

By the close of Gov. GEARY's administration, the regular State debt will have been reduced fully ten millions, and the war debt and soldiers' orphans education expenses about eight millions, and there will remain in the State Treasury, railroad bonds of the Pennsylvania Company, or guaranteed by it, of some twelve millions more. Let us recapitulate:

State debt, created by Democrats	$40,000,000
War debt, created by Democrats	5,000,000
Soldiers' orphans, created by Democrats	10,000,000
Total	$55,000,000
Paid off by ten years of Republican rule	$18,000,000
Railroad bonds	12,000,000—$30,000,000
Debt unprovided for	$25,000,000

The Democratic party by the act of April 29, 1844, had fastened upon the real estate of the tax payers a State tax from which about $1,800,000 annually was realized. This was repealed by the Republican administration of February 23, 1866. The thirty years policy of the Democratic party may be summed up in fighting corporations and taxing the masses of the people. The Republicans have repealed the tax upon the masses of the people, and put it upon the great corporations that have grown up. Railroads, banks and manufacturing corporations now pay the taxes which sustain the State government. If ASA PACKER should be elected, he, of course, will not like his coal and railroad corporations to be taxed as they now are under a Republican legislature. He will insist on the repeal of all this, and that the Democratic legislation of 1844 taxing real estate should be restored.

Fat Men.

On the 19th inst. there was a remarkable collection of fat men, numbering one hundred and forty, of the most "hefty" ones of New England. This assemblage occurred at Gregory's Point, in the town of Norwalk, thirty-five miles East of New York city. It was a remarkable sight. One hundred and forty men assembled for a clam bake, none of whom weighed less than two hundred pounds, and from that up to three hundred and fifty-eight pounds. The first six dined on the last had a total weight of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two pounds, and an average weight of three hundred and twenty and one-eighth pounds. The total avoirdupois of the one hundred and forty men was thirty-one thousand three hundred and eighty-five pounds, and an average of two hundred and twenty-four pounds. John P. BIGELOW of New York was elected President of the Association, he being the heaviest in the lot, weighing three hundred and fifty-eight pounds. There was a register-boat, and such entries as was never seen. Clams did not go a-begging for an eater. For two hours the contest raged, and the clams gave not out, nor did the fatties give in until even their huge bulk was solid, and further room was none. Thirty bushels of oysters, forty-seven bushels of clams, eight barrels of sweet potatoes, seven barrels of white potatoes, three hundred and fifty pounds of blue fish and other fish were cooked for this tremendous meal and—made a note of it—sufficed.

On account of the day's heat of the day the foot race and wrestling match were postponed until the next annual meeting.

PHILADELPHIA is in a crisis. The water scarcity is dreadful, and the heavens refuse to pour. The crisis increases every hour. For instance the following in the *Press*, Friday morning:

> "Yesterday morning promised rain, but, after the fall of a tantalizing mist for a few hours, the sun appeared and every thirsty soul was disappointed. There is now no early prospect for relief from the drought. The water in the reservoir is running lower and lower each day. It is FAIRMOUNT alone that the supply can hold out longer than Saturday. Economy has been urged so often that it has grown tiresome. Rain is the only relief at present. But after this the authorities must intercede. The city should never be exposed to such a water famine as exists."

We supposed that things in Philadelphia were more nearly perfect, and grieve to know how much we were mistaken. Our advice to our Quaker city friends is to emigrate to the head waters of the Ohio, where all the conditions essential to a large city are as nearly perfect as possible. Pittsburgh will extend to them the right hand of fellowship, as she does now her sympathies in the crisis through which they are passing.

—Worse and worse! The Councils have begun to move. Something must be done. Everybody is taking his whisky straight—the water is so scarce,—and the watermelons are giving out! We quote from the *Inquirer* of Saturday:

> "It is now well known, too, that not only have the Fairmount works been supplied for some days by an invasion of the canal, but that the Lehigh Canal, the Schuylkill Navigation Company, but that for years past the water-wheels have, nearly every summer, temporarily required a larger proportion of the waters of the Schuylkill than the city could possibly demand, and that there is, therefore, no adequate provision, even in comparatively favorable seasons, for a steady supply. Surely, it is time that this disreputable and dangerous condition of affairs should cease."

THE Chicago *Tribune* infers that Mr. Bigelow has not become editor of the New York *Times*, independent of the continued announcement that the paper is published by "H. J. Raymond & Co.," the *Tribune* is strengthened in this conclusion by the fact, that while there has been a change in the editorial page, "it is more like that which would have been occasioned by the retirement of its old staff, than by the engagement of a first class editor-in-chief." It is nobody's business but its own how the *Times* conducts its affairs, nevertheless we think the *Tribune* evinces proper discrimination when it says:

> The abolition of its 'minor topics,' one of the most brilliant features of the paper, might have been tolerated, if the same versatility were maintained in its editorial page. But its editorial columns are jejune; so flat, so powerless, so rhetorical, nor wilful so grammatical, as they were during the few weeks in which the paper was under the charge of Mr. Bigelow, are unparalleled in the history of journalism. If the paper is not true, or, at all events, that he has not yet entered on his duties."

A COMMITTEE of the National Board of Trade, sitting at Greenbrier Sulphur Springs, Virginia, are reported to have decided that the business of the country demands a canal from Norfolk westward that will enable direct water communication to extend from Norfolk to the mouth of the Ohio. The business of the country demands that the navigation of the national water courses be preserved before artificial ones are dug. It is by starting new and visionary schemes that the strength which should be expended on meritorious ones is frittered away. The navigation of the Ohio is among the first things to be thought of.

THE Philadelphia *Shipping List*, of Saturday, referring to the freight war, says: "From those who are connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, we learn that they have reduced the price of freight between this city and St. Louis to the low sum of thirty cents a hundred, and to Pittsburgh twenty cents. The schedule price per hundred to St. Louis before the cranage was in the neighborhood of one dollar and eighty cents. Representatives of the different railroad companies are now in New York endeavoring to adjust the difficulty."

SOON TO APPEAR.—A new edition of Byron's poetical works, from the press of the publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly*; also, a collated edition of so much of Byron's poetry as is presumed to bear upon the case of Mrs. Beecher touching the separation of the poet from Lady Byron. By the way, the *Nation* intimates that Dickens's late visit was a part of a money making scheme through the sale of numberless editions of his works by an enterprising Boston publishing house.

IN view of the scarcity of water in Philadelphia, it is said that almost the entire population have taken to eating watermelons, which contain ninety per cent. of water. It is therefore only a question of watermelons, and it is encouraging to know that the Philadelphians acknowledge the situation and are prepared to do their whole duty.

JUDGE DENT's epistle was even more effective than he ever dreamed of—it killed its author. It is another proof that about the most dangerous thing a man can do in this country is to write a letter and have it printed. Job evidently saw through the thing when he expressed the desire for his enemy to write a "book," which was all the same.

A SECOND inspection of the smells of the Chicago river has been ordered. Insatiate Chicago, would not one suffice?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

THE STORM KING.

"Who is this that dareth near,
Heralded by the sounds of fear?
God his flag, the lightning's glare,
Flashing through the misty air.
Pealing Thunder for his drums,
Royall! the monarch comes.
See, he rides, amid the crowd,
On his elephant of cloud.
Marshaling his kingly train,
Welcome, O thou Lord of Rain!"

KALIDASA.

In New York, side by side, wagon loads of peaches and lemons stand in the street, and cheap as peaches are, the foreign fruit is cheaper. "Thirteen for twenty-five cents" is the legend on the wagon of Messina fruit, while a half dollar will hardly buy the same weight of the Jersey product. One has come three thousand miles by sea, the other a hundred miles by land.

The greater portion of what is known as the West Division of Chicago has been deprived of water through the carelessness of a Captain who dropped his anchor so as to break the pipes. But there is rather like it, since the circumstances for an excitement is at a moment of great dullness.

The firm of Taylor & Bliss, large woolen manufacturers in North Adams, Mass., stopped their mills on Monday night, owing to the failure of Bowers, Beekman & Co., of New York. It was quite a blow to the people of North Adams, the principal being one of the oldest and largest in Berkshire county, and long been established many years ago by Taylor & Ingalls.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following recipe, as a certain preventative of cholera, cholera morbus, or dyspepsia, and a sure regulator of the bowels: With good wood ashes make a weak lye, about as strong as common tea; put it into bottles, and drink after every meal about half a wine glass of it. This has been tried by steamboat captains on the Mississippi river for twenty years, with complete success.

The reduction of the tax on whisky, from $2 a gallon to 50 cents, is said to have increased the revenue, in one year, from $13,000,000 to $18,800,000; and the natural inquiry is, whether, if all taxes were reduced, the receipts would not be increased, by taking away the temptation to lie and defraud which high rates always produce.

The Livingston, Alabama, *Journal* reports the doings of two little boys in that county, aged respectively eleven and twelve years, who have planted and cultivated, this season, two and a half acres of cotton, and now boast a stalk bearing 251 polls and squares.

The strike of the iron-molders, employed in the establishment of Tuttle & Bailey, Williamsburgh, N. Y., inaugurated on the 1st of March, is still in progress. Some of the men who went out at that time, all but thirteen have found employment elsewhere. A day or two ago the firm offered to take back seven of the old hands provided they (the employers) were allowed to pick their men. To this the strikers objected to. The men on strike are supported by the Iron Molders' International Union, the amount received from that body being at the rate of $9 a week for married men and $5 for single men.

We read that the admirers of the game of base ball in Chicago mean to raise the neat sum of $20,000, for the purpose of organizing a base ball nine to beat Cincinnati next season. Immediately below, in the same column of the newspaper, we are informed that "Chicago gamblers propose to clear three millions annually on faro alone."

A French paper relates a case of suspended animation. A man living in Bouhey had, from over indulging in drink, fallen into a state of lethargy so complete that he was believed to be dead. The man was laid out, and friends came to pay their farewell visit. One woman, however, remarking that one of the arms was hanging down, took it up to replace it on the bed, when to her astonishment corpse suddenly opened its eyes and looked around the room. A doctor was at once summoned and the man recovered.

The British Trades Unions represent directly 1,000,000 of men—the lower of their class—and, indirectly, the great body of all other skilled and unskilled labor of the United Kingdom, fairly found within the terms, trades or mechanical pursuits. They have an income of nearly $6,000,000 annually in these organizations, and a reserve of about $20,000,000 more, and when these funds are recognized as under legal protection, they will be unlocked and placed at the disposal of the great co-operative enterprises which are there offering such successful examples to us.

The water is now in the feeder of the Delaware and Raritan canal that the mills in Clinton, Hunterdon county, that derive their power from it, have been compelled to stop running. The Delaware has not been as low as it is now for the last twenty-five years.

The effort in St. Louis to recover a share of the grain trade of the West appears to be successful, and the receipts of grain the present season, we are told, are much larger than for years past. Indeed, the receipts of grain are since harvest are far ahead of those of Chicago; but this can be explained by the fact that fall wheat comes to market sooner than spring wheat, and next month Chicago will lead off on the shipments of spring wheat.

The various committees of the commercial convention at Louisville have resolved to put up a suitable building for the October assemblage, no building in the city being large enough to accommodate the delegates. Over one hundred northern Senators and Congressmen have written letters warmly indorsing its objects and promising hearty co-operation and their own attendance. Large delegations will come from every State. At the request of the committee Governor Stevenson will make the welcome address.

A load of lumber has been freighted from Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on Lake Winnebago, to Dubuque, Iowa, on the Upper City. As teamer and two barges came through, and found abundance of water. The steamer was eighty-five feet long by seventeen feet wide. The barges were each one hundred by sixteen. If the reader who is interested in this statement will examine the map, he will see the importance of this cut-off, if it can be constructed. It is direct water communication between the Mississippi and the lakes.

A courageous young lady of New York city, a few days ago, saved the life of a gentleman who fell upon the railway track in a fit, near Orange, N. J., by rolling him off the rails. She came so near being run over herself by the engine that a portion of her dress was cut from the waist. The train was stopped, and the passengers louldly cheered the heroic action. The young lady persistently refused to give her name when some New York merchants mentioned their desire of presenting her with a testimonial.

The British manufacturers are all suffering because their American rivals are making better goods and paying higher wages under the present tariff laws, and so they are sending agents, paid by the New York importers, all over the West. One was at Dayton, a man named Lloyd, and another, named Suffren, at Milwaukee, a few days ago.

Justin McCarthy, the English writer, resident in New York, whose articles attract great attention, intimates that the cause of female improvement in England is not confined by any of the unseemly discussions among the ladies which do so much discredit to the same cause in the United States. A criticism too true to be questioned.

The whole country was indignant some months ago over the dastardly act of persons in Michigan who twice girded all the trees of a fine large orchard. The trees are now filled with fruit to an extent never before known, to the wonder of the whole community. Many predict that the real trial of the trees will come next year.

The New York Chamber of Commerce is about to open negotiations with the Federal Government for the purchase of the postoffice property in Nassau street, as soon as the new building in the park shall be finished. The Chamber is desirous of erecting a magnificent edifice, on the present site of the ugly Dutch Church, which shall be an ornament to the city. The property is roughly valued at $2,000,000.

The French are employing electricity, instead of watchmen, to announce the movements and position of trains on railroads. And this is done by means of automatical apparatus, which is set in operation by the passage of the cars over connecting wires, which signalize the train to the stations before and behind.

Recent deductions from accurate data show that the population is 40,000,000, and that the rate of increase is equal to doubling the population in fifty years.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The following is a comparison of Internal Revenue receipts for the periods stated. It shows considerable increase in receipts this year over last:

	1868.		1869.
April	$15,939,122 53	April	$12,005,145 61
May	17,014,188 84	May	21,637,052 00
June	19,109,276 74	June	22,797,477 00
July	16,969,649 92	July	21,378,604 94
Total	$67,053,039 03	Total	$76,369,283 54

ONE who enjoys favorable opportunities for knowing the sentiments of the Canadian people on annexation, declares that they do not desire it. There is, of course, a faction who would go to any length to secure annexation, but in comparison with those who are opposed to the scheme, they stand as about one to ten. But there is a sentiment indulged in by nine-tenths of the people of Canada, and it is cherished as the panacea for all their political grievances and disorders, and that sentiment is *independence*. That they will secure it, no thinking man can doubt; but whether its consummation will be brought presently about or not for years to come, depends altogether upon the conduct of the mother country in her colonial relations.

THE Springfield *Republican* joins in the demand for improvement in the art of hanging men. "Nothing could be more demoralizing to society," says that paper, "than many of the executions that have occurred this summer. It would be infinitely less injurious to have the murderers let loose. But if the majesty of the law must be vindicated and murderers punished with death, let us at least do it in a decent manner, and with the least possible outrage on the feelings of the innocent community. We go in for a skilled executioner, if we are to have any." It seems to us that this is a field in which the defenders of the gallows are peculiarly entitled to labor.

THE Philadelphia *Press* has the following relative to the Harvard and Oxford aquatic contest: "Is the international boat race a set-up thing? This principle is well established in horse racing, that he who bets on the favorite horse loses. Perhaps the money sharps of London are offering five to one on the Oxford crew with a knowledge that the Harvards will win. If this theory be not correct, then the American boys are at a sad discount over the water."

MANUFACTURING AND SHOP NOTES.

Facts in Brief and Descriptions at a Glance.

Iron laths are the latest idea in building. We have iron roofs, iron fronts, brackets, window heads and sills, and joists, and now we have the additional item of lath, which are made of number twenty iron, wire gauge and say one and a half inches wide, resembling 1½ inch hoop iron, with a small ridge or head in the middle to stiffen it. The laths are cut into proper lengths, and afford additional security from fire. One of our mills is at present employed on large orders of iron laths.

Pinions for driving rolls are now in use in several of our rolling mills with the cogs meeting in the middle of the body in a V shape, instead of running straight across. It is a question, however, whether they are as good as the old-fashioned straight tooth, or the "stagger tooth." There can be no doubt in the mind of any intelligent mechanic that the "stagger tooth" is, in principle, better than the straight tooth pinion for driving rolls, but it is not an easy matter to obtain a perfectly accurate pattern, consequently breaks are frequent, owing to the fact that the bearing on the teeth is not equal. We know instances where the teeth are made in a circular form. But this is merely a modification of the V shaped tooth.

There is a class of owners—manufacturers who are so eager to secure work that they are willing to take it upon almost any sort of terms. They begin with a broad margin, and whittle it down to suit the exigency until there is little or no profit left on it. We are told there is a place on our eastern coast where a traveler journeying that way approaches a point appropriately termed Point-no-Point. In a similar manner these men of small margins travel along until they arrive at Profit-no-Profit, when, unless they have lived with some degree of honesty and moderation, an explosion or collapse is inevitable. It is this class of men who whittle away fair margins that invariably overreach their neighbors when an opportunity presents itself to save their whittlings. Generally speaking, the habit is not indigenous to Pittsburgh soil. But we have known instances where would be money grubbers succeeded in destroying in the brief space of four years a reputation which was only acquired by their fathers in a lifetime of laborious labor, care, and fair dealing, and all simply for the sake of doing a "big business" a little in advance of the Sheriff. The idea of piling contract on contract with such narrow margins is a mistaken one, for such men rarely or never find them again, with the hope that the whole will be sheltered some day "somehow," by a paying job, be—folly, pure and simple. Ask a fair price. Don't work for nothing. Excellence is always worth something—more than haste or quantity. And it pays best in the long run—the run that no sheriff enters.

The Chattanooga, Tenn., *Gazette* says that it better than fire-brick, must be a very handy thing for iron men. Down at Chattanooga, it seems, this convenience is common. A letter from a leading iron man there informs us that such a rock is found in abundance ninety miles below Chattanooga, in Georgia. There is also a similar formation near Andersonville, South Carolina. In Chattanooga, we are told, "everybody uses it." Also that there is "no comparison between this rock and the best fire-brick. It never *burns* out, but swells and puffs up to such an extent that we have to replace over the fire box at the end of six weeks, two months, or three months, although occasionally only at the end of four and six months." The cost of this rock is twenty-five dollars per load at the quarry. If these features were divided by two, it would perhaps pay some of our iron men to procure a sample of the Georgia rock for the purpose of having it analyzed.

STATE POLITICS.

The Columbia County Republican Convention will meet on the 30th inst., to make their county nominations.

There is trouble in Elk county growing out of the unsatisfactory management of the ring jobbers, and the people threaten very seriously to "knock out the stable." The feeling against "jobbing," in county conventions, is developing itself everywhere. The people are evidently getting final earnest.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette*, published at the home of Mr. Packer, says he is very unpopular there, even among his own party, and "from present appearances he will not carry half his own party in the coal mines. His partisan conduct and niggardly want of liberality towards his fellow citizens has alienated very many of our citizens who have known him longest and best."

On the 28th of June, 1861, at the beginning of the late war for the preservation of the Union, JAMES A. GEARY was mustered into the service as a Colonel. On the 26th of April, 1862, he was promoted to Brigadier General, and on the 11th of January, 1865, was made Major General by brevet. He was wounded at Bolivar, Cedar Mountain and Chancellorsville. To the present day he carries rebel lead in his body. He has been Mayor of San Francisco, Governor of Kansas, Military Governor of Savannah, and Governor of Utah, and everywhere discharged the responsible duties of each and all of these positions with honor to himself and credit to his native State. Few Pennsylvanians have ever made a nobler record.

The Indiana Republican County Committee held a meeting on Monday, and arranged for the prosecution of the campaign. A vigilance committee of three persons from the boroughs and five from the townships was ordered to be appointed. John Dawson, of Center township, was nominated for Coroner by acclamation.

The Susquehanna *Republican* says: "Mr. Grow respectfully declines to be considered a candidate for Representative. He asks for no office, but claims to be one of the people. He is devoting this season to recreation, and the recruiting of his health.

The Democratic District Conference met in Bedford on Tuesday, and nominated Hiram Findley, of Somerset, for Senator, and Joseph E. Noble, of Bedford county, and Thomas Sipe, of Fulton county, for Assembly. They will do as well as any others to be beaten.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* continuing its lying insinuations that Governor Geary has abused the pardoning power, and this in face of the fact that he has granted fewer pardons than any other Governor of this Commonwealth, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* replies: "Had he wished to sell pardons he could have obtained more for the pardon of the Democratic murderer, Gerald Eaton, than Asa Packer paid to Alderman McMullin, Eaton's friend and counsellor, to secure his commutation for Governor. Will the *Patriot*'s arithmetician figure up the amount and give us the result?"

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* relates the following incident: "When the unterrified Democracy were returning from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, after they had nominated Asa Packer for Governor, a murderous assault was made by a gang of them upon a gentleman connected with the Pennsylvania railroad. They forced themselves into a car in which were ladies, knocked him down, and would have killed him outright, had not a commanding voice arisen above the noise of the rolling wheels of the cars, and the wild yells of the ruffians, 'What yer 'bout, ther. Stop that! Don't yer know that Packer's only *nominated*? *He's not elected yet.* Yer haint forgot Jerry Eaton, have yer? Keep off, you'uns! yer not elected, and will hang one of yer! Wait till Packer is elected, and then you can pitch in!' These fellows are anticipating a jolly time when the Democracy come and the gallows are removed by the election of Packer. Mully will do up the pardon business to their entire satisfaction."

Father Abraham says: We learn that the *distinguished* representative from Philadelphia, Elisha W. Davis, is already in the field as a candidate for Speaker of the next House of Representatives. Would it not be as well for the "rooster" to wait awhile? By-the-way—what will that other "rooster," Strang of Tioga, say to it? He is also a candidate, and will have to be on the alert. Altogether, they are a pretty pair of worthies, and we hope that if returned to the Legislature, neither will be allowed to occupy the Speaker's chair.

The Republicans of Bedford county will hold a mass meeting at the court house, in Bedford, on Tuesday evening, September 7th.

There are seven Democratic candidates for sheriff in Bucks county, and the contest is a very severe one. There are also loads of candidates for all the other offices. The convention will be held Aug 30th.

An effort is being made in Erie county to run a straight Democratic ticket, this fall. The *Gazette* says: "The movement is not generally approved by the lodges, and is creating only a serious disagreement in those bodies. The promoters in the matter are thoroughgoing Democrats, and nearly every Republican in the order is steadfastly opposed to having it made a political machine."

The following are the Democratic nominations in Carlisle: Assembly, John B. Leidig; Prothonotary, Wm. C. Cavanaugh; Clerk of the Courts, George C. Sheaffer; Register, Joseph Neely; Treasurer, George Weitzel; Commissioner, Jacob Shindle; Director of the Poor, John Umberger; Auditor, C. V. Kelly.

Daniel Delap, of Tyrone, Adams county, announces himself as an independent candidate for Clerk of the Courts. He was a candidate before the Democratic Convention, but with others was ruled out by the "ring."

Samuel Herbst announces himself as an independent candidate for Treasurer of Adams county. He is a Republican, but as the Democratic candidate is unpopular, it is thought Mr. Herbst can be elected.

The honest Democrats of Adams county are dissatisfied with Dr. Dill's legislative record, and cannot conscientiously give him their support. This opposition manifested itself in the Convention, notwithstanding the rule which conceded two terms to legislative candidates. The Gettysburg *Sentinel* says: "From all parts of the county we hear of wide-spread disaffection in the Democratic ranks, growing out of the bold defiance of the popular wish by their recent Convention. This defection points most markedly to the offices of Associate Judge, Sheriff, Treasurer, Register and Commissioner. We believe there are many Democrats, tired of the particular influences which for several years have been dominating their party and controlling their conventions—whereby good men are thrust aside, and party hacks honored with responsible positions."

The Reading *Times* says: "A desperate attempt is now making by certain "sore-heads" in Reading who failed to secure offices for themselves or friends, to defeat the Republican ticket. It is enough to say that George M. Lauman, whose personal hostility to Governor Geary is well known, is one of the managers of this conspiracy. We warn the Republicans of Berks to be on their guard against the machinations of these disappointed lizers."

The Reading *Dispatch* says: "It is of the first importance to the people and to the future of the county, (not only of our own State, but of the whole family of States,) that Republicanism shall triumph in this campaign. If Packer is elected, our Gubernatorial chair will cement the furniture of the railroad monopolists, and its influence and power is forever gone from the masses of the people; if Packer is successful we shall also lose the Legislature, and the Copperheads will so apportion the State next winter as to forever preclude the possibility of our getting the Legislature in our hands again. These are calamities which we will win. If this theory be not correct, then the American boys are at a sad discount over the water."

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

Opinions, Gossip, and Reminiscence.

Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, one of the best writers among us on English personal history, in an article in the Philadelphia *Press*, criticles Mrs. Stowe very severely, and says that no pecuniary temptation should have induced her to publish Lady Byron's story, even if she believed it to be true. We quote:

> Here we have Lady Byron, at the advanced age of sixty-four (she was born in 1797, and died in 1860) positively imputing one of the deadliest of crimes to the husband whom she had deserted forty years back, and saying that, having discovered the sin, she had "two years of convulsive struggle," as a wife, before she abandoned him. Two years! Lady Byron lived with her husband from January 2, 1815, and quitted him forever on January 15, 1816, a period, not of two years, but of *one year and thirteen days*. A week before she left him she privately consulted Dr. Baillie, the great London physician, to ascertain whether he was in "a state of mental derangement." On the road she wrote the familiar, wifely-like letter, beginning "Dear Duck." At that time, it seems, the question was not whether Byron was bad, but whether he was mad.
>
> Even were it true, Lady Byron is not justified in loading a husband down with a destructive charge, and leaving it to be fired off years and years afterward. Augusta Byron, the poet's only sister, was born in 1783, married to Colonel George Leigh, in 1807, and was thirty-one years old in 1814, when Lady Byron declares she had an incestuous connection with her brother, who was then aged twenty-six. The attachment of Lord Byron and his half sister was deep and lasting. Until now no breath of suspicion, of slander, ever floated across Mrs. Leigh's character. She moved all her life in the choicest circles in London and not until after her death did Lady Byron, "The moral Clytemnestra of her lord," venture to utter against her this positive accusation of a terrible crime.

Says the New York *Advertiser*:

"Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's explorations into the private infelicities of the Byron family will have a two-fold result. *Mr. Lord*, the poet, will be read by thousands who had previously neither leisure nor inclination for plunging rhymed, and, too late to have a mistress, the Countess Guiccioli, or her representatives, may safely count on an extensive sale of her book.

And, unless the proof she promises is unequivocal, the "explosion" of which she announced as damaged Mrs. Stowe, who true to the trait charged against her sex—unjustifiably, we believe—is most happy in blasting the name of another woman. Byron's sister, many years in her grave, had no chance to defend herself, and Mrs. Stowe cast on it this most foul one. Did she consider that, to say nothing of the innocent grand children who are living and respected, when she undertook her last performance?

The *Herald* thinks that Bonner of the *Ledger*, with all his advertising experience, has been distanced entirely by the *Atlantic* in getting out Mrs. Stowe's Byron story. We hope we shall be pardoned if we express the suspicion, that the gold shers of the magazine experience a good deal of consolation for the shocking character of Mrs. Stowe's pieces in the rapid manner, it makes their publication sell.

The New York *Sun* slashes into Mrs. Stowe and the *Atlantic* thus:

> "Wesuppose that there is no pure woman or honorable man who fails to condemn Mrs. Stowe for the publication of her paper upon Lord Byron. Even grant that the story is true and capable of being proved, there is no valid excuse for raking up that long-dead pool which has been closed, and as all men hoped hermetically sealed, for half a century. Let Byron's character as a man be what it may, its poems speak for themselves, whether for good or evil. If the charge be true, it makes 'Childe Harold' no the worse if false it makes them no more harmful. Even the Countess Guiccioli's book in which a very odd woman undertakes to vindicate the memory of a man with whom in her youth she lived in open and avowed adultery, is too utterly feeble to do harm. For persons have read, or would in the natural course of things ever have read it. But Mrs. Stowe's production has found place in a popular magazine which claims to be the exponent of American thought and morals, it has been copied by several newspapers, and has to-day probably been read by a million of persons. What is the result? Why, that the name of Byron is once more dragged through the mire, and that Dr. Lushington fully believed it. Speaking of Mrs. Stowe's performance, however, the *Tribune* says:
>
> "Mrs. Stowe has committed the grave error of putting forth her story without a little of proof, without the support of dates or of circumstances, without even a clear statement of her charges. We are left to find the corroboration for ourselves, and even if it would be possible to present a case in a more bungling and inefficient manner than hers, and she has no reason to wonder if many people refuse to believe her."

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Francis Lobdell being about to leave the Church of the Advent, in Cincinnati, his flock, casting about for something to give him, hit upon a paid-up policy of life insurance for $5,000 as "an expression of their feelings as an "expression," as it seems to us, which would be altogether proper for a congregation to make toward their pastor at any time. Considering what salaries most of them receive, it would be a very just thing to do. The pastor, coupled with a bond to keep good the policy.

The following is floating in the papers. Will some one tell us more of Mr. Richardson, if it is true? "Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Washington, Ohio, is probably the only living American (Methodist) clergyman. Yet he appears by no means superannuated; for, although one hundred and six years of age, he walks five miles on Sundays and preaches a sermon."

The venerable Jesse Grant, the President's father, has been provoked to let himself down to the level of some of the Cincinnati papers, in replying to some slander they uttered against him. From it, it is not difficult to infer that he descended pretty low.

The divorce case in which Captain Vivian, M. P., and one of Mr. Gladstone's lords in waiting, is complainant, and his late wife and the Marquis of Waterford defendants, came on for trial last week, and was disposed of in double quick time. There was no attempt to dispute the facts, nor could any attempt have been successful. The elopement and the cohabitation of the two defendants was as open as the day. A gallantly interesting letter from the guilty woman to her husband is one of the most marvelous specimens of cool cursedness on record. He had followed the runaways to Paris, had seen his wife, and had, as he thought, persuaded her to leave the Marquis and return to him and her children. He returned to his own hotel, half expecting her to follow him, but

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 21, 1869.

The upward turn in the price of government bonds during the past few days is said to have been produced by large purchases for the account of some of the prominent dealers and foreign banking firms. The occasion of this changed aspect and buoyancy was caused by the advance in bonds at London and Frankfort. It appears that there has been a strong "bear" movement in the London markets for some time past, which has made a large short interest, and bonds are reported scarce both at London and Frankfort. Private cable telegrams state that the attention of the eminent and immensely wealthy banking firm of Rothschild has been at last directed to the bonds of our government. This wealthy firm have been large buyers of bonds in all the European markets for some days past, and to-day this fact became publicly known here and in Europe. The consequence was a sharp rise in bonds on both sides of the Atlantic. The Rothschilds are buying our bonds on the theory that they must eventually, and at no distant day, sell on a par with gold. It is gratifying to see that the rich and influential banking firm, the richest and most influential in the world, has finally awakened to the fact that our Government bonds are much safer and offer more inducements to investors than any of the bonds of the rotten dynasties of Europe, which securities the Rothschilds have so long dealt in. This new accession to the Government credit—for in this light it must be regarded—will no doubt greatly stimulate the movement of our bonds towards par in gold. Some of the leading Government dealers here, after holding off for a length of time, came into the market to-day as free buyers of bonds for a "bull" campaign. The indications are favorable for a season of activity and buoyancy in the Government bond market, on a grander scale than has been witnessed for some time past.

—The stock market shows more general activity, but is weaker in tone. A good deal of long stock has been thrown upon the market, and heavy "short" sales also have been made, with the result of a decline of ½@1 ₱ cent. This tendency of the market appears to be the result of anticipations of an unfavorable bank statement and of an early increase of activity in the money market.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 90 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

August 21, 1869.	10 00 A. M.	11 30 A. M.	12 00 M.	1 30 P. M.
New York Central	200½	201¼	200½	199¾
Hudson River		181½		
Harlem				
Reading	99¾	96	96¾	
Michigan Central				
Michigan Southern	108¾	108	107¾	107¾
Illinois Central		138½		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		105¾	105½	104½
Fort Wayne	151	150½		
Chicago and Northwestern	87¾	87½	87½	86¾
do preferred	93¾	93½	93½	93
Rock Island	115¾	115½	115	
Toledo and Wabash	83¾			
Toledo and Wabash, pref	93¾			
Chicago and Alton	150½			
St. Paul	81¾	80¾	80¾	
St. Paul, preferred	88¾			88¾
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾			
Pacific Mail	81		79¾	
Western Union Telegraph	37¾			37¾
Adams Express	57¾			
Merchants Union Express	39½			
American M. U. Express	25¾			
Wells, Fargo Express	62¾			
United States Express	62½			
Gold	132	132	132	131¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Satur.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	203½	199¾	...	¾
Hudson River	184	181¾	...	2
Harlem	162	160	...	2
Reading	96¾	96¾	¼	...
Mich., Central	130	130	...	...
Mich Southern	107¾	107¾	...	¼
Illinois Central	138½	139¾	1	...
Cleve., and Pitts	105½	104½	...	¼
Fort Wayne	151	150½	...	½
Chicago and North.	88¼	86¾	...	1¾
do preferred	97¾	93¾	...	1
Rock Island	115	115	...	¼
Tol. and Wabash	86	85¾	...	¼
do, preferred	96¾	93¾	...	1½
Chicago and Alton	153½	150½	...	1
St. Paul	81½	80¾	...	¾
do preferred	89¾	88¾	...	¼
Ohio and Miss	32¾	32¾	¼	...
Pacific Mail	83¾	79¾	...	4
Western U. Tel	38¾	37¾	...	¼
Adams Express	57¾	57¾	...	...
Merch U. Ex	40¼	39½	...	¾
American M. U. Ex	26¾	25¾	...	¼
Wells, Fargo & Co	63¾	62½	...	1¼
United States Ex	64	62½	...	1½

—The annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company gives the following results of the year's business:

Receipts from freight	$ 9,291,678
Receipts from passengers, mails, &c	4,619,885
Total ending May 31	$13,911,562
At an expense of 58.85 per cent	7,597,540
Net earnings	$ 7,633,903
Taxes	416,979
Interest	1,091,112
Iowa leases	1,135,634
Sinking fund, &c	56,845
	2,897,733
Net on $31,249,258 capital	$ 3,566,070

—The following is a comparison of the gross and net earnings for the last two years:

	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.
For the year ending May 31, 1868	$12,514,468	$2,362,926
For the year ending May 31, 1869	13,911,343	3,566,070
Amount of increase	$ 1,396,497	$ 1,203,708
Per centage of increase	11.2	50.9

The capital stock is $31,249,258, and the funded debt $17,290,000.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) deals in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission in any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, August 21, 1869.

The past week has been one of unusual quietness in all branches of business, and our markets are expected to remain so for some time yet. There has been a general change in prices, but nearly all kinds of produce has a declining tendency. This seems to be particularly noticeable in flour and grain. Potatoes and tomatoes seem a drag on the market, and altogether nominal in price. The changes will be found noted below, and are the store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We quote at $1 50@3 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

BLACKBERRIES—Market well supplied at 90c @$1 ₱ bucket.

BEESWAX—Sales of pure at 40c, and mixed with grease at 30c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Very dull at from $1 50@1 75 ₱ bush for good to choice navy.

HONEY—Sales at from 25@30c ₱ lb, as to quality.

POTATOES—Market very dull, with sales from store at $1@ bbl. Early Rose at 45@ 50c is the outside figure for the best.

PLUMS—Sales at $4 00 ₱ box.

PEACHES—The receipts are fair, but owing to the heavy express charges from Philadelphia here, prices continue to rule high. We quote at $2 00@3 00 ₱ box, as to quality.

PEARS—Sales at $2 00@3 00 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Market dull at $1 00 ₱ bushel for choice.

PLUMS—Sales at $3 50@3 75 ₱ box.

TOMATOES—Sales at 45@50c ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Receipts liberal and market dull and unchanged. Choice table butter commands 22@25c ₱ lb. Common and inferior grades are very dull and nominal in price.

EGGS—Sales at 15@16c ₱ dozen.

CEMENT—We quote Phoenix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl. and Johnstown at $2 25.

HAY—Dull at $14@18 00 ₱ ton for new crop, from country wagons.

CANDLES OIL—Firm at 28c in large lots, and 30c in a small way.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market firm with a fair demand. Shoulders 15¾c; rib sides 18¾c; clear sides 19½c; sugar cured hams 23½c; dried beef 22½c.

LARD—Steady. Sales of Cleveland at 22 25, and White Line at $1 50.

LARD OIL—Market steady and firm. We quote lard in tierces 2c, and lard in buckets 21½c.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens by the coop at 90@95 ₱ pair as to size and condition.

MESS PORK—$24 00 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE—Market steady. We quote Western Reserve at 19½c; Hamburg 14c; Ohio Factory 16c; Ohio Goshen 19½c, and New York Goshen 16½c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—There is but little doing in flour, and the market is quiet and weaker in feeling. New flour is arriving freely, but not yet in sufficient quantity to affect prices much. Choice brands are about the only kind called for. Inferior grades are neglected and nominal in price. We quote from store good spring in bbls at $6 50@6 75; choice spring in bbls $7 00@7 75, and white wheat flour in bbls at $7 25@7 50 for prime to choice. We quote as follows, fresh ground articles, manufactured by the several mills in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the Southern Side: Best brands, in barrels, from $7 50@8 00, and in sacks, $7 50@8 00; second best brands from $7@7 50 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 75@7 00; third quality, $6 50@6 00 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 25@6 50, and good extra and baker's flour in barrels, from $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—Is quoted at $6 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—There is scarcely anything doing in grain and the market very quiet. Old red winter is quoted at $1 40@1 45 and new at $1 35@1 40. Corn is firm at $1 00 ₱ bushel, in elevator for prime yellow shelled or car. Oats are dull, with sales of new to arrive at 65c, and on the track at 56c ₱ bushel, and in sacks, 60c. Barley commands 60c, and new 55c ₱ bush. Sales by the car load of new rye at $1 15, and old at $1 20. There was some barley (new spring) sold at $1 25 ₱ bush.

WHISKY—Business is good. Prices are firm at previous quotations. We quote high-wines at $1 10@1 12, common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 12; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce and sell at high nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, 1869.

CATTLE—During the past week the market has been one of the gloomiest and worst of the year for sellers. It made no odds how cheap Western men considered that they had purchased, they were still bought too high, for the market, and all parties complained of losing money. New York and Philadelphia markets were both reported bad, and of course this effected the sale of good cattle here, and it is reported so dry down in the eastern part of this State that stock buyers say they are unable to sell stock steers to farmers there, and are compelled to wait for a change in the weather, so as to start pasture.

Prices this week were ½ to 1c off from last week. We quote:

Best 1,500 to 1,500 ₱ steers, at	$7 50@7 75
Good 1,400 to 1,500 ₱ steers at	7 00@7 25
Decent to fair mixed lots at	5 50@6 00
Cows, stags and bulls at	3 00@5 00
Light stock steers to best heavy at	3 25—5 00

Market closed dull at these prices.

The daily aggregate sales each day during the week, as shown by the scale books kept by W. A. Campbell, were as follows:

Monday, August 16th	11
Tuesday, August 17th	238
Wednesday, August 18th	653
Thursday, August 19th	930
Friday, August 20th	190
Saturday, August 21	21
Total for the week	2,053
For week ending August 14th	1,797
For week ending August 7th	1,995

HOGS.—The market has ruled very dull and about 50c ₱ cwt. of a decline on best grades, owing to the heavy arrivals, and a decline of about 25c on Yorkers and Baltimore hogs. There is quite a number of good Philadelphia hogs left over in the pens, holding for better prices. Best Philadelphia hogs have been selling the last two days at $10 00. The nominal rates at the close were about as follows: Good to best hogs at $10@10 50; good to prime Baltimore hogs at $9 25@9 75; good to best Yorkers at $9 00@9 25. Stock hogs are not wanted, a few selling at $7 00@8 00 per cwt.

SHEEP—The arrivals have been heavy and a very slow and mean market in prices has been the result. In fact there could hardly be said to be any market or any special inquiry whatever for sheep, and quite a number were disposed of, when sales were effected, at about the same figures they cost in the country. Shippers would do no good by holding their sheep over at home till there is a better market for them. We quote this week nominally good to choice sheep at 5@5½c; good to fair at 4½@5c, and mean and common not wanted at $1@1 50 ₱ head.

SALES.

The following sales are reported.

CATTLE.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price
Holmes, L & Co.	O'Donnell	32	37,750	6,0
Holmes, L & Co.	B. W. Gillett	79	79,550	5 0
Holmes, L & Co.	Wolfenden	18	20,250	5 0
Holmes, L & Co.	J. S. Yohn	53	57,090	0 0@5 0
Holmes, L & Co.	J. Martin	53	55,225	5 0
Holmes, L & Co.	J. Martin	18	17,910	4 25
Holmes, L & Co.	Mallaney	20	21,310	4 0
Holmes, L & G.	Zug	29	33,550	5 0@
Holmes, L & G.	Kelson	18	19,130	5 0
Holmes, L & G.	Marks	19	18,570	5 62½
Holmes, L & G.	Jacobs	31	33,950	6 0
Holmes, L & G.	Krebs	18	19,480	6 0
Holmes, L & G.	Hall	20	19,440	6 0
Holmes, L & G.	Birch	37	39,030	6 75
Holmes, L & G.	Riddle	40	41,840	6 0
Holmes, L & G.	Lamb	6	6,560	5 50
Holmes, L & G.	Auil	25	29,870	4 0
Holmes, L & G.	Auil	25	28,850	4 0
Holmes, L & G.	Zug	60	38,140	3 0
Holmes, L & G.	Yotter & B.	20	21,850	6 0
Holmes, L & G.	Rice	18	20,000	6 0
Holmes, L & G.	Weaver	21	23,000	6 0
Holmes, L & G.	Black	29	18,800	3 12½
Holmes, L & G.	Cackford	29	19,300	3 12½
Holmes, J. & G.	Landis	29	18,200	3 12½
Holmes, L & G.	Klements	68	71,940	5 0
Holmes, L & G.	Rowe	27	17,880	3 45
P. McGinnis	McGuley	32	19,000	3 0
Orr & W.	Woodland & B.	18	18,900	6 0
Orr & W.	Howard	17	14,590	5 75
Orr & W.	Rungan	1	980	5 25
Orr & W.	Groff	2	1,780	$70 00
Mauvlin	Groff	1	1,000	19,50
Greenwald & K.	Hickman	16	18,760	7 00
Trauerman & L.	Hickman	13	14,130	6 50
Thrasher	Groff	23	18,320	3 25
Hedges & T.	Musselman	93	99,360	5 50
Hedges & T.	Musselman	36	37,150	4 75
Hedges & T.	Bridges	24	26,300	5 50
Hedges & T.	Eusher	16	19,280	7 00
Smith & Bine	O'Brien	20	22,270	7 00
Smith & Bine	O'Brien	20	20,910	5 75
Smith & Bine	Miller	20	19,750	5 12
Hazelwood & B.	Shriner	20	17,350	6 00
Hazelwood & B.	Briggs	17	17,850	6 00
Hazelwood & B.	Connell	18	24,310	6 20
Nevin	Lamb	11	10,780	7 00
McCorkle	Johnson	10	15,910	7 00
Robbins	Briggs	16	22,093	7 75
Crawford	Briggs	16	17,730	7 15
Gaiten	McCorkle	15	12,740	6 00
Smith	Briggs	20	18,160	7 75
Evans	Moses	20	19,720	6 70
Ward		20	19,440	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	Auil	19	19,430	5 25
Hedge & T.	Landis	31	34,150	6 00
Bowden	Mcardle	15	20,000	7 75
Haines	Landis	14	19,500	7 75
Alpeman	Lamb	31	35,490	6 75
Lawson	McArdle	18	20,540	6 87
Ward & J.	Hittle	24	19,000	5 25
Axford	Evans	32	34,400	7 12
Darby	Auil	22	20,000	6 37
Allerd	McArder	82	42,410	7 00
Ward & L.	Scott	17	18,560	6 00
Ward & L.	Scott	2	2,300	6 00
Ward & L.	Scott	2	2,130	6 00
Smith	Mortin	16	21,170	6 75
Smith	Martin	10	11,280	6 75
Smith	Mortin	48	61,870	7 75
Regan	Briggs	45	58,060	7 75
Regan	Duffey	18	19,530	
Hafer	Cassidy	42	46,750	5 65
Hedges & T.	Klemen	8	8,250	6 00

SHEEP.

Sold by.	Soldto.	No.	Weight.	Prices.
Holmes, L & G.	H Destrich	104	7,680	$3 37
Holmes, L & G.	H Destriel	116	8,150	3 87
Holmes, L & G.	C Hershey	206	15,050	4 62
Holmes, L & G.	Fitzgerald	428	31,370	3 25
Holmes, L & G.	Black	206	15,300	3 00
Holmes, L & G.	W Hitt	113	(by the head)	2 00
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & Myer	190	9,210	1 50
Holmes, L & G.	Rowe	183	15,740	3 85
Smith & Bine	Pidcock & Co	218	16,440	4 00
Smith & Bine	Pidcock & Co	218	16,120	3 37
Smith & Bine	Pidcock & Co	218	16,120	3 37
Smith & Bine	Pidcock & Co	228	16,810	3 60
Smith & Bine	Pidcock & Co	214	16,410	3 85
Smith & Bine	Wm Dietrich	192	13,160	3 20
Smith & Bine	J N Pidcock	107	7,250	3 09
Smith & Bine	D Atkinson	103	7,020	3 30
Smith & Bine	T B Rowe	185	15,810	4 0

HOGS.

Sold by.	For whom.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	J Stutemeyer	379	$1,420	$1 00
Hedges & T.	E Hoffman	20	(by the head)	1 80
Hedges & T.	B Teer	194	14,590	3 75

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 23, 1869.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week and from the first of January; and exports of refined and crude by the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central:

	Receipts Crude per River and rail.	Exports per Penn. Central R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Aug. 16	2,600	581	2,823
Tuesday, Aug. 17	660	573	1,735
Wednesday, Aug. 18	1,680	254	2,473
Thursday, Aug. 19	1,734	877	2,010
Friday, Aug. 20	2,140	611	2,226
Saturday, Aug. 21	1,562	393	1,111
Total for the week	11,722	3,309	12,138
Since Jan. 1st	494,911	73,720	241,860
To August 21	506,633	76,929	253,998
Same time in 1868	725,444	105,516	302,500

BUSINESS.

The market during the past week was not an active one, as buyers and sellers during most of the time was apart in their views, and neither were inclined to give way. Refiners have a fair scientific margin between the raw and the manufactured article to justify them in selling at the present prices, and on the other hand crude dealers are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales—in fact, crude is firmer than at the date of our last general review. The receipts of crude show a slight increase. The eastern markets are fully as unsettled as our own, and the same remarks will apply to the oil region with equal force. The prospect is not a bright one.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	11,234	11,722
Being an increase of		488

The crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past five years were:

From January 1 to August 21, 1869	506,631
Same time in 1868	725,444
Same time in 1867	553,618
Same time 1866	693,000
Same time 1865	403,924

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of Refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,486	3,309
Allegheny Valley	13,859	12,138
Total	15,345	15,447

Exports of refined East for the past two years, from January 1st to date:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Central	103,546	76,929
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	302,501	253,998
Total	408,046	330,927

SALES.

The Crude and Refined sales and resales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude bbls	34,000	24,000
Refined	29,500	35,200
Total	63,500	59,200

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

Prices gave way a shade on Saturday, and were lower on all deliveries—with a fair amount of transactions. We are reported the following sales:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls spot	11¾c
1,000 bbls S. O. in 30 days	11¾c
1,000 bbls August, S. O	11¾c
2,000 bbls August, S. O	11¾c
3,000 bbls August, in cars Venango City	$5 00

REFINED OIL.

The market for refined was more active, but prices declined slightly on all deliveries. We are reported the following sales:

4,000 bbls, 1,000 each, Sept. to Dec., at	32½c
1,000 bbls, spot, at	33c
4,000 bbls, 1,000 each, Sept. to Dec., at	32½c
4,000 bbls, 1,000 each, Sept. to Dec., at	32½c
2,000 bbls, 500 each, Sept. to Dec., at	32½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 21, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet; P. L. S. to W. 30½@; S. W. 31½@31½c; crude 17c.

NEW YORK, August 20, 11:55 A. M.—Market dull; prices nominal at 17c, and 31½@32c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21, 10:00 A. M.—Market weaker and dull; sales at 31 9-16@.

SHARPSBURG, August 21, 12:30 P. M.—Market dull and weak at $5 10.

NEW YORK, August 21, 2:05 P. M.—Market dull and nominal at 17cand 31½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 21, 9:45 A. M.—LONDON, August 20, 11:30 A. M.—Refined 20d; spirits 7½d; Antwerp 50f.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—Market steady and quiet; August 31½c; September 32c; 4 times 32¼@32½c. Crude 16c in bulk.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Crude 17@17½c; refined 31½@32½c. Market dull.

OIL CITY, August 21, 10:30 A. M.—Market weak with a downward tendency at 31 @ 31½. Hear of no sales yet.

PHILADELPHIA.

During the past week the receipts of crude were 5,100 bbls, and refined 10,781 bbls. The stock of petroleum on Friday last was as follows: At

Point Breeze	bbls.
Greenwich Point	35,000
Gibson's Point	7,000
	1,500
Total	44,1500

The reports during the week were 992,834 gallons of refined. Total export since January 1, 1869, 17,467,958 gallons against 22,938,642 gallons same time in 1868.

There are now chartered and loading with petroleum in vessels for foreign ports,

Oil Receipts per Steamer and Rail.

Dr. Tweddle	50 J. Speer
D. Ely & Co	16 Fawcett L. & S
Brown's Oil Works	400 Waring & King
Pressey Oil Works	999
	2,330

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Citizens Oil Company, 545 bbls ref to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros & Co, 423 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works, 256 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & co, 224 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 212 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bro, 222 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

J U Kirkpatrick & Co, 250 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

B W Morgan, 49 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

B W Morgan & co, 150 bbls ref to F A Dilworth, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined ..... 2,364 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co, 597 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 21, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at par selling.

FLOUR—Very dull and 10@15c lower; sales at $5 50 @ 7 25 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Irregular; No. 2 advanced 1c; other grades unchanged; sales of No. 1 at $1 43, sales of No. 2 at $1 36@1 40, closing at $1 38; this afternoon market dull at $1 37 seller August, and $1 37 seller September.

CORN—Dull; sales of No. 2 at 90@92½c, closing at 90@c; rejected less active at 84@85c; no sales on this afternoon market dull at 88c, seller August for No. 2.

OATS—Dull and drooping; opening at 47½c, declining to 46½c, and closing at 46½c for No. 2.

RYE—Nominal and steady at $1 30 for No. 1 and 98@99c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Weak; seller September 1c lower, at $1 16 @1 20 No. 2 cash 2c higher.

IRON WIRE—Quiet and 2c higher, at $1 17@1 18, sellers asking $1 25.

PROVISIONS—Inactive and dull. Mess pork unchanged at $24 50. Lard ½c lower at 19@19½c. Dry salted shoulders nominal at 16@c; rough sides long; short ribs 18c, seller; sweet pickled hams 18@18½c.

CATTLE—Dull at $4 50 for fair cows, $5 25 for good to choice.

HOGS—Fairly active at $8 75@8 90 ₱ cwt. common, $9 00@9 40 for fair to medium, $9 50@9 70 for good to choice.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 21—Cotton quiet; sales of 650 bales at 32c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 4,866 bbls; market dull and 10@25c lower; sales of 4,700 bbls at $5 70@6 25 for superfine, state and western; $6 10@7 15 for extra state; $6 75@7 00 for shipping brands; $7 30@7 75 for white wheat extra; $8 60@9 40 for extra St. Louis; $8 50@9 00 for extra Genesee. Rye flour dull and heavy. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal scarce and quiet. Wheat decidedly firmer; sales of 256 bbls western at $1 25. Receipts of wheat, 147,207 bush; market heavy and 2@3c lower; sales of 31,000 bushels at $1 40@1 50 for No. 2 spring; $1 54@1 59 for winter red and amber western; $1 60 for white Genesee; $1 60 for white southern. Receipts of corn, 195,943 bush; corn dull and 1@2c lower; sales of 3,000 bush at 86c@$1 15 for new mixed western; $1 16@1 19 for sound do; the latter extreme; also 30,000 bush mixed western, seller October at $1 16. Receipts of oats 22,961 bush; market dull; sales of 49,000 bush at 65c for old western; 61@61½c for new southern and western. Rice firm and steady; sales of Carolina. Coffee quiet; sales of 600 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar less active; sales of 400 hhds at 11¼@12¼c. Molasses quiet. Petroleum dull at 17c for crude, and 31¾c for refined. Hops dull and quiet. Coal quiet. Leather—hemlock sole dull at 36@37c for Buenos Ayres and 40@42c for Orinoco; light and middle weights. Wool favors buyers; sales 250,000 pounds at 43@53c for domestic. Linseed oil quiet. Spelter steady at 7½c. Pig iron dull, heavy, quiet and steady at 28@32½c for Baltimore and Lake Superior. Tig iron firm at 84@87½c, and light at 74@76c for American. Bar dull at 88@90 for refined English and American; 95@97½ for Swedes. Steel dull and weak; cast, 22@24c for Cleveland and Pittsburgh; 18@20c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 11@16½c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; shipments of 40,000 bush wheat per steamer.

LATER.—Flour market closed dull and 50c @ $1 per bbl lower. Wheat quiet and 1@2c lower; No. 2 spring $1 42@1 43; winter red and amber western $1 56@1 57. Rye dull and heavy at $1 12@1 24 for western. Oats dull at 63@65c for mixed western. Pork nominal at $24 00 for mess. Lard dull and heavy at 19c@19¼c for steam. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm with a fair inquiry. Bacon in request at full prices. Lard dull at 19¼@19½c for fair to prime steam.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—Tobacco active and buoyant at 6@8c for logs; 8@10c for common to medium and 10@12c for good to fine leaf. Hemp dull and good bright Missouri. Cotton—Nothing doing. Hemp—Good grades in demand; sales of 200 bales at $11 50. Flour—Very low grades weak and lower; other grades steady; supers sold at $4 50@5 30; XX $5 60@6 00; XXX $6 50@7 00; family $7 50@8 00, and in sacks, $7 50@8 00; second best brands from $7@7 50 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 75@7 00; third quality, $6 50@6 00 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 25@6 50; and good extra and baker's flour in barrels, from $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—Is quoted at $6 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—There is scarcely anything doing in grain and the market very quiet. Old red winter is quoted at $1 40@1 45 and new at $1 35@1 40. Corn is firm at $1 00 ₱ bushel, in elevator for prime yellow shelled or car. Oats are dull, with sales of new to arrive at 65c, and on the track at 56c ₱ bushel, and in sacks, 60c. Barley commands 60c, and new 55c ₱ bush. Sales by the car load of new rye at $1 15, and old at $1 20. There was some barley (new spring) sold at $1 25 ₱ bush.

WHISKY—Business is good. Prices are firm at previous quotations. We quote high-wines at $1 10@1 12, common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 12; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce and sell at high nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, 1869.

CATTLE—During the past week the market has been one of the gloomiest and worst of the year for sellers. It made no odds how cheap Western men considered that they had purchased, they were still bought too high, for the market, and all parties complained of losing money. New York and Philadelphia markets were both reported bad, and of course this effected the sale of good cattle here, and it is reported so dry down in the eastern part of this State that stock buyers say they are unable to sell stock steers to farmers there, and are compelled to wait for a change in the weather, so as to start pasture.

Prices this week were ½ to 1c off from last week. We quote:

Best 1,500 to 1,500 ₱ steers, at	$7 50@7 75
Good 1,400 to 1,500 ₱ steers at	7 00@7 25
Decent to fair mixed lots at	5 50@6 00
Cows, stags and bulls at	3 00@5 00
Light stock steers to best heavy at	3 25—5 00

Market closed dull at these prices.

The daily aggregate sales each day during the week, as shown by the scale books kept by W. A. Campbell, were as follows:

Monday, August 16th	11
Tuesday, August 17th	238
Wednesday, August 18th	653
Thursday, August 19th	930
Friday, August 20th	190
Saturday, August 21	21
Total for the week	2,053
For week ending August 14th	1,797
For week ending August 7th	1,995

HOGS.—The market has ruled very dull and about 50c ₱ cwt. of a decline on best grades, owing to the heavy arrivals, and a decline of about 25c on Yorkers and Baltimore hogs. There is quite a number of good Philadelphia hogs left over in the pens, holding for better prices. Best Philadelphia hogs have been selling the last two days at $10 00. The nominal rates at the close were about as follows: Good to best hogs at $10@10 50; good to prime Baltimore hogs at $9 25@9 75; good to best Yorkers at $9 00@9 25. Stock hogs are not wanted, a few selling at $7 00@8 00 per cwt.

SHEEP—The arrivals have been heavy and a very slow and mean market in prices has been the result. In fact there could hardly be said to be any market or any special inquiry whatever for sheep, and quite a number were disposed of, when sales were effected, at about the same figures they cost in the country. Shippers would do no good by holding their sheep over at home till there is a better market for them. We quote this week nominally good to choice sheep at 5@5½c; good to fair at 4½@5c, and mean and common not wanted at $1@1 50 ₱ head.

SALES.

The following sales are reported.

CATTLE.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price
Holmes, L & Co.	O'Donnell	32	37,750	6,0
Holmes, L & Co.	B. W. Gillett	79	79,550	5 0
Holmes, L & Co.	Wolfenden	18	20,250	5 0
Holmes,

The Daily Commercial.

STATE NEWS.

Dr. Thayer, of Girard, Erie county, the well-known circus man, it is said, has just come into possession of three extensive tracts of land in Wisconsin, in the vicinity of thriving towns. The land was entered by the late Dr. Thayer, of Milwaukee, under the administration of Van Buren and Tyler, and is said to be very valuable.

A respectable young lady, named Mary Cushing, shot a young man named David Ryan, at Rynd Farm Hotel, Venango county, on Monday evening. Ryan had been keeping company with Miss Cushing, but suddenly broke off from her. Lately it appeared she is about to become a mother, and her brother called upon Ryan, who denied knowing anything of her ruin. Miss Cushing is at home with her parents, where she remains unmolested.

Doylestown, Bucks county, is constructing water works to supply that borough with water. The supply is to be drawn from Lewis's spring near the town, which runs at the rate of forty-eight gallons per minute, even in this season of severe drought. From present appearances the works will be completed before winter.

The absurdity of hiding bonds and bank notes in out of the way places, is illustrated in the case of a man in Lancaster county, who, having $3,300 in bonds, put the sum in an ash hole. His wife made use there to smoke bacon, in consequence of which the bonds nearly experienced the fate of John Rogers. The owner sent the blackened and charred remains to the Treasury for redemption, and after great labor they have been identified and restored.

Meadville has quite a number of "solid men," as appears by the income list of her citizens, published in the *Republican*. Here are a few names of the "upper ten." G. Hemenhoff, $12,328 00; Thomas G. Duncan, $24,248 00; G. Church, $13,022 00; G. B. Delameter, $17,632 00; A. Huidekoper, $13,000; Lemuel Torr, $9,160 00.

Workmen are busy in putting up the Soldier's Monument at Norristown. The base is a large block of blue marble, while the shaft will be pure white marble. On the sides of the base will be engraved the names of the departed soldiers of Montgomery county. Altogether it will be a very fine and creditable affair.

The water in the Delaware is quite low at this time. George Ely, supervisor of the feeder of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, informs the Lambertville *Beacon* that the Delaware has not been so low as it is now for the last twenty-five years past. The mills that derive their power from it have been compelled to stop running.

There appears to be plenty of rock fish in the Delaware river this season. Over two hundred were caught in one day, by hook and line, at Andalusia wharf. Sturgeon roe was used as bait, of which the fish are very fond, and will bite at it as soon as they see it. In the vicinity of Trenton perch are very abundant.

Dr. Schoeppe, convicted at Carlisle of the murder of Miss Steinnecke, by the administration of poison while attending her in the capacity of a physician, has been refused a new trial, and on Friday was sentenced to be hanged.

A four foot vein of coal of excellent quality has been discovered in Hickory township, Mercer county, near Woodford's Corners. It is said to be the nicest quality of block coal yet discovered in Mercer county.

The new woolen mill in course of erection in Uniontown will be in operation about the 1st of September.

Fayette Springs is one of the most popular resorts this summer. The Uniontown *Standard* says: "At this time there are many denizens of the 'Smoky City' making their homes at the 'Fayette Springs Hotel,' which is under the management of Mr. Henry Bunting, who knows how to keep a hotel as well as any other man. Those who have not visited these mountain resorts can form but a vague idea of the grandeur of the scenery and the magnificence of their surroundings."

Mr. B. F. H. Lynn, who was employed by the Board of Trade of Erie to investigate and report upon the iron interests of Erie, has returned from a visit to Montour county and the Lehigh Valley, and reports the cost and prospects of manufacturing pig and bloom iron in those localities, and that Erie has the advantage of them by from six to ten dollars per ton in the cost of manufacture, to say nothing of the superior advantages for handling and shipping. It is expected the capitalists of Erie will act upon these suggestions and develop another important industry.

While the sentence of death was being pronounced on Dr. Schoeppe, at Carlisle, on Friday, William Gould, the court crier, an old man, dropped dead.

The body of Martin Billmyer, of Northumberland county, who was convicted of illicit distilling at the United States Court, and confined in jail at Williamsport, was found back of the jail Friday morning with his throat cut. He had been missing since Tuesday evening. On account of his age and infirmity he had been allowed unusual liberty by the jailor. He held the fatal knife in his hand when found.

Altoona-ese-um City is the name of the last oil settlement on Cherry Tree Run. The Titusville *Herald* says: It is suggested by archaeological discoveries in the first sand rock of that region, hyeroglyphic inscriptions there signifying "all right on the goose," or as others interpret it, "goose oil," which is found there in greater abundance than petroleum.

Col. Sam Young will commence the publication of his new Republican paper at East Brady, Clarion county, next week. His first edition, it is stated, will reach sixteen hundred copies.

The Bedford *Reporter* of the 19th inst. says: "Andrew Nickerson, of Smithfield, was arrested last week on a charge of killing an illegitimate child. It appears that Nickerson has a wife, and she retused to live with him unless he would get rid of the child. During the absence of the child's mother it was taken away, and on the father being charged with secreting it he confessed that he had killed it, and told where the body could be found."

The Tidioute *Journal* says: On Monday night during the severe storm which prevailed through the region at that time, the tannery sheds and oil of the Collins well No. 1, at Beattyville, West Hickory, were struck by lightning and entirely destroyed, together with between 300 and 400 barrels of oil. A barn near by was also burned. The electricity passed directly through the roof of the tank houses and literally struck the oil itself, setting it on fire and blowing the roof of the tank house to atoms.

Miss Adilla Griffin has sued Wm. VanStorck, of Scranton, for breach of promise of marriage, and claims fifty thousand dollars damages.

CITY MATTERS.

Bold Highway Robbery.

Beneath the shadow of the Elevator Building on Liberty street, on Saturday night, occurred another bold highway robbery. This is becoming such a common occurrence to be so frequent of late that the local news of a daily paper is looked upon as incomplete without one. The victim in last night's case was named George Moore, a stranger here, we presume, for unless he was he certainly would not have been found in the vicinity of the elevator buildings at such an hour. It appears that Mr. Moore was in company with said Fuhs when he was waylaid this affiant; this was about eight o'clock in the evening, when she was going to visit a friend. Affiant says that said Fuhs on one occasion previously referred to her if she did not marry him; that affiant had frequently refused to marry the said Fuhs, and would not have done so now, but for the threats of said Fuhs, and the persuasions of said Oxenhardt. Affiant further says that he is not true, as alleged by said Fuhs in his petition for *habeas corpus*, that she is restrained of her liberty by her father, Nicholas Schwartz, but on the contrary she has no wish or desire to live with said Fuhs, and that she remains at her father's house of her own free will and accord. Affiant says that her father has frequently said to her that if she desired to live with the said Fuhs that she had his permission so to do, but that she had not desired, nor does she now desire to avail herself of that permission."

After hearing the answer of the respondent and the statement of the daughter, the Court ordered that the writ to be dismissed at the cost of the petitioner.

But there are still other complications in this case. Major A. M Brown, on behalf of Mr. Schwartz, has also appeared before Prothonotary Walters and commenced a suit against Rev. Weitershausen for celebrating the marriage, the girl being a minor and not having the consent of her parents. The legal documents necessary in the case have been prepared.

Again, Mr. Pollock further announces that he has a suit for slander in preparation, the plaintiff being his client, Mr. Fuhs, and the defendant Mrs. Schwartz, mother of his client's wife. A compromise or a Court trial will be had.

Charge of Bigamy.

On Friday evening Mrs. Catharine Nightingale, accompanied by two children, appeared before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny, and made an information against her husband, Henry Nightingale, charging him with bigamy. She stated that they were married in England, ten years ago; that her husband, after the birth of their second child, came to this country, promising to send for her as soon as he could get work. For a time he wrote her regularly, and sent money to her, but he finally ceased writing. She waited for a year or more, but during that time she earned by the labor of her hands sufficient money to bring herself and children to this country. She determined to come in search of her husband, and when she landed proceeded immediately to St. Louis, where he had been working. When she found that place she ascertained that he had removed to Pittsburgh, and she pursued him without incidentally, arriving on Thursday, utterly destitute of means. Inquiries and search obtained that her husband had another wife, having married a widow with two children. She also ascertained that he was living a short distance above Kittanning, and that he had been married by Rev. Weiterhausen. She responded in his answer denied that he retained his daughter Julia Schwartz of her liberty, and alleged that he is prepared to prove that his daughter is perfectly free to follow her own inclination in living with Fuhs, if she so desires. Respondent also says that he has been informed and believes that the marriage, which is said to have been celebrated between his wife and Fuhs, was procured by fraud and threats on the part of Fuhs, and without the full and free consent of his daughter, as it was given without the consent of the respondent; that Julia remained at his house nearly a week before he became aware of the fact that it had been celebrated; that on the evening of the alleged marriage Julia returned home and has remained there without any inclination or desire to leave, and that she is now at perfect liberty to do as she may wish in the premises.

In addition to the above, the following affidavit was sworn to by Julia Swartz, but the Court said a statement was all that was necessary: "Personally appeared before me, Jacob H. Walters, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, Julia Schwartz, who being duly sworn deposes and says that she is the daughter of Nicholas Schwartz, of the city of Pittsburgh; that her age is eighteen years and six months; that on or about the 5th day of August, 1869, Adam Fuhs came to said house of deponent, and with threats and menaces, induced her to go with him to the house of Rev. Weiterhausen, and there marry him; that on the evening in question Frederick Oxenhardt, who is in company with said Fuhs when he waylaid this affiant; this was about eight o'clock in the evening when she was going to visit a friend. Affiant says that said Fuhs on one occasion previously referred to her if she did not marry him; that affiant had frequently refused to marry the said Fuhs, and would not have done so now, but for the threats of said Fuhs, and the persuasions of said Oxenhardt. Affiant further says that she is not true, as alleged by said Fuhs in his petition for *habeas corpus*, that she is restrained of her liberty by her father, Nicholas Schwartz, but on the contrary she has no wish or desire to live with said Fuhs, and that she remains at her father's house of her own free will and accord. Affiant says that her father has frequently said to her that if she desired to live with the said Fuhs that she had his permission so to do, but that she had not desired, nor does she now desire to avail herself of that permission."

The Heated Term.

We are just now in the middle of the heated term—the mercury ranging away up in ninety. Whew! how humanity perspires, and how all nature swelters! How we envy those who have to lodge in some vast wilderness," or who encounter the breakers along the beach at the watering places! But all to no purpose—we have no lodge, no wilderness, no Saratoga trunk, no Cape May equipage. Being flat broken, it is folly to think of attempting an encounter with the breakers. We try to keep cool, but the very effort to do so makes us sweat upon us. Mint julips and other "cooling drinks" only increase the heavy perspiration. Fans and we adandon all idea of keeping cool. We wouldn't keep cool if we could. What is the use of a heated term, if you don't allow your blood to get up? Our blood's up, and we are determined to sweat it out on this line if it takes all Summer. Whew!

Bathing in the Basin.

In spite of the police and in spite of the indignation of the people in the upper wards, the practice of bathing in the upper basin still continues. On Friday night last a party of young men were discovered in the reservoir, and the citizens, instead of seizing the scoundrels and corralling them over their bare backs, sent for the police. When the officers got there, the bathers had fled, and no arrests were made. A large number of citizens, who are among those compelled to use the water from the upper basin, collected to talk over this outrageous practice, and they were unanimous in the determination to take the law into their own hands if the Mayor cannot have the law enforced. Why not station a private watchman after or near the basin for a few weeks, until an example is made of some of these scoundrels?

DECISION ON WEDNESDAY.—Alderman Donaldson, before whom the boy Patsey Cummins is charged with the larceny of $130 50 from Wm. Hespenheide's store on Sixth street, and Patrick Whalen, for receiving $125 of the stolen money, has reserved his decision in the case until Wednesday. There is no evidence against Cummins save his confession, and Whalen avers that he did not know the money was stolen when he received it. Both are small boys.

ATTEMPTED.—A bold and unsuccessful attempt was made by burglars to enter the office of the Indian Herb Doctor, corner of Cedar avenue and First street, Allegheny, on Friday night. The rascals entered through a trap door into the office, when the boy who was sleeping there gave the alarm and they fled. They are unknown.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—Dr. Lazert, the German veterinary surgeon, who was so shockingly injured on Thursday last, at West Newton, by an enraged steer, died on the following day from the effects of his injuries. He had but recently settled at West Newton.

NINETY DAYS.—Thomas Dunn, an alleged professional thief, was committed to the work house for ninety days, by Mayor Brush, on Saturday morning.

REPAIRED.—A block of the Nicolson pavement on Wood street, at the corner of Fourth avenue, which sunk considerably, has been raised and repaired.

MARRIED ON COMPULSION.

A Young Man Sues for His Wife but is Driven Out of Court—The Officiating Clergyman to be Prosecuted.

A singular case was determined in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, before Judge Mellon. A young man named Adam Fuhs had presented a petition through his counsel, Robert Pollock, Esq., setting forth that his wife, Julia, had been for some time restrained of her liberty by her father, Nicholas Schwartz, and asking that a writ of *habeas corpus* be issued to compel the respondent to produce his daughter in Court, and abide its order. Fuhs alleged further in his petition that he resided in the old Third ward, had known and resided in the old Third ward, had known Miss Schwartz for about ten years, and after a courtship which was mutually agreeable, had married her clandestinely on the evening of the fifth of August, as her parents were opposed to the alliance on the ground that he was not possessed of fortune. Miss Julia, as he alleges, arranged to attend a party in Allegheny on the evening of the fifth, and notified him that she was willing to become his wife; that after going to the house where the party was held, they repaired to the residence of Rev. Carl Wertershausen, and were married. Julia returned to her home on Wylie street, and next day Fuhs called to make terms with her parents, but they declined to have anything to do with him. Having been unable to get possession of his wife, he appealed to the court for redress. This is his side of the story.

On Saturday morning, in response to the rule, Mr. Schwartz appeared in court, with his daughter. She is eighteen years of age, and was represented by John S. Lambie, Esq., as counsel. Mr. Lambie read the answer of Mr. Schwartz to the petition of Fuhs. The respondent in his answer denied that he restrained his daughter Julia Schwartz of her liberty, and alleged that he is prepared to prove that his daughter is perfectly free to follow her own inclination in living with Fuhs, if she so desires. Respondent also says that he has been informed and believes that the marriage, which is said to have been celebrated between his wife and Fuhs, was procured by fraud and threats on the part of Fuhs, and without the full and free consent of his daughter, as it was given without the consent of the respondent; that Julia remained at his house nearly a week before he became aware of the fact that it had been celebrated; that on the evening of the alleged marriage Julia returned home and has remained there without any inclination or desire to leave, and that she is now at perfect liberty to do as she may wish in the premises.

In addition to the above, the following affidavit was sworn to by Julia Swartz, but the Court said a statement was all that was necessary: "Personally appeared before me, Jacob H. Walters, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, Julia Schwartz, who being duly sworn deposes and says that she is the daughter of Nicholas Schwartz, of the city of Pittsburgh; that her age is eighteen years and six months; that on or about the 5th day of August, 1869, Adam Fuhs came to said house of deponent, and with threats and menaces, induced her to go with him to the house of Rev. Weiterhausen, and there marry him; that on the evening in question Frederick Oxenhardt, who is in company with said Fuhs when he waylaid this affiant; this was about eight o'clock in the evening when she was going to visit a friend. Affiant says that said Fuhs on one occasion previously referred to her if she did not marry him; that affiant had frequently refused to marry the said Fuhs, and would not have done so now, but for the threats of said Fuhs, and the persuasions of said Oxenhardt. Affiant further says that she is not true, as alleged by said Fuhs in his petition for *habeas corpus*, that she is restrained of her liberty by her father, Nicholas Schwartz, but on the contrary she has no wish or desire to live with said Fuhs, and that she remains at her father's house of her own free will and accord. Affiant says that her father has frequently said to her that if she desired to live with the said Fuhs that she had his permission so to do, but that she had not desired, nor does she now desire to avail herself of that permission."

After hearing the answer of the respondent and the statement of the daughter, the Court ordered that the writ to be dismissed at the cost of the petitioner.

But there are still other complications in this case. Major A. M Brown, on behalf of Mr. Schwartz, has also appeared before Prothonotary Walters and commenced a suit against Rev. Weiterhausen for celebrating the marriage, the girl being a minor and not having the consent of her parents. The legal documents necessary in the case have been prepared.

Again, Mr. Pollock further announces that he has a suit for slander in preparation, the plaintiff being his client, Mr. Fuhs, and the defendant Mrs. Schwartz, mother of his client's wife. A compromise or a Court trial will be had.

Charge of Bigamy.

On Friday evening Mrs. Catharine Nightingale, accompanied by two children, appeared before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny, and made an information against her husband, Henry Nightingale, charging him with bigamy. She stated that they were married in England, ten years ago; that her husband, after the birth of their second child, came to this country, promising to send for her as soon as he could get work. For a time he wrote her regularly, and sent money to her, but he finally ceased writing. She waited for a year or more, but during that time she earned by the labor of her hands sufficient money to bring herself and children to this country. She determined to come in search of her husband, and when she landed proceeded immediately to St. Louis, where he had been working. When she found that place she ascertained that he had removed to Pittsburgh, and she pursued him without incidentally, arriving on Thursday, utterly destitute of means. Inquiries and search obtained that her husband had another wife, having married a widow with two children. She also ascertained that he was living a short distance above Kittanning, and that he had been married by Rev. Weiterhausen. She responded in his answer denied that he retained his daughter Julia Schwartz of her liberty, and alleged that he is prepared to prove that his daughter is perfectly free to follow her own inclination in living with Fuhs, if she so desires. Respondent also says that he has been informed and believes that the marriage, which is said to have been celebrated between his wife and Fuhs, was procured by fraud and threats on the part of Fuhs, and without the full and free consent of his daughter, as it was given without the consent of the respondent; that Julia remained at his house nearly a week before he became aware of the fact that it had been celebrated; that on the evening of the alleged marriage Julia returned home and has remained there without any inclination or desire to leave, and that she is now at perfect liberty to do as she may wish in the premises.

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MORE Truth in a Nut Shell.

AQUATIC.

The Race Between Haley and Best on Saturday—The Fastest Three Mile Race on Record—The Winner Challenged by Joseph Scott.

The three mile scull race between Wm. Haley and Henry Best for a purse of one hundred dollars, took place over the lower Monongahela course on Saturday afternoon and resulted in a victory for Best.

The race, which was to have taken place at three o'clock, was delayed by the rain until nearly five P. M. About half-past four o'clock Best emerged from his boat-house, on the south side, near the upper bridge, and pulled to the starting point, accompanied by his trainer, Aenry Moore. Haley also soon after made his appearance, accompanied by his trainer, James Hamill, who rowed over the course with him.

The referee, David Carroll, gave the word "go" at seven minutes to five o'clock. Best took the lead and maintained it throughout the race, coming in about thirty seconds ahead of his competitor, making the three mile course in 22:40.

Joseph Scott, the trainer of Coulter in the late race, has issued a challenge for Best to row a race on the lower Monongahela course for any amount from three hundred to five hundred dollars a side.

It is stated that on the return of Walter Brown from Europe Coulter will challenge him for the championship of America and a purse of one thousand to three thousand dollars.

THE FASTEST THREE MILE TIME ON RECORD.

The following is a list of the fastest three mile races on record. It will be seen that Best made the fastest time ever made in this country, and Haley's time, considering that he only weighed one hundred and fifty pounds to his opponent's one hundred and sixty pounds, was certainly remarkable:

Hamill-Wolf race, won by Hamill	26:30
Brown (Portland Harbor, 1866)	22:30
Hamill	24:00
Ward	24:23
Haley	22:57
Best	22:27

Hazelwood Presbyterian Church.

We stated a day or two since that the contractor, Mr. Samuel Thompson, had began the erection of a new brick edifice for the Hazelwood Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third ward. The church, as before stated, will occupy a lot on Linden street, near the station, having a front of one hundred and a depth of one hundred and ten feet. The building will be seventy-two feet long by thirty-six feet wide, and the main audience room will be sixty feet long by thirty-six feet wide and twenty feet in height. The remaining twelve feet in the length of the building will be occupied by a vestibule, seven feet long, and the pulpit, five feet. The building will be of the Gothic style of architecture, and the inside will form an octagon. There will be a large cellar underneath the church which the patent heaters for warming the building will be placed. There will be sixty-four pews in the church, which will comfortably seat three hundred and fifty persons. The pupit will be made of fine wood—wood that will be useful and be tasteful. The church room will be lighted by fifteen windows, filled with stained-colored glass. The roof will be of slate. At the four angles of the building pinnifions will be placed, being the first of the kind introduced into church buildings. A fancy steeple will adorn the church. It is expected the church will be completed and ready for occupancy by the first of January. The contract is for the plan of the Presbyterian Church at Torrence station, Pennsylvania Railroad, and will cost about $7,500.

MORE Truth in a Nut Shell. Read the papers.

Stolen Property Recovered.

On Saturday night, the 14th inst., it will be remembered two robberies were committed in Allegheny city, a boarding house on Beaver street and one on Water street being entered and robbed. At the first place, Mr. Rob't. Kerr, a boarder, was robbed of a valuable gold watch and chain, and at the second a boarder named Barr lost a silver watch. The thefts were well-planned and executed, and the locals left no trace to work upon for their detection. Officer Samuel Long, of the Mayor's police, this city, was placed in possession of such facts as he could gain in the matter, and during all of last week he was employed in ferreting out the thieves. Acting up the just articles. On Saturday last the efforts of Long were rewarded by his finding the lost watches at pawn offices in this city. The pawnbrokers, as being the thief, and whose movements were constantly watched by officer Long, suddenly left the city on last Tuesday, and the information taken by him is not known. It is of little doubter any know, the fugitive, as they have been recovered, and if he only remains away from the city he will not be molested. On the other hand, if he returns he will likely be apprehended. Officer Long, when he took the case in hand, laid out for his work in earnest, and by his untiring energy he succeeded in recovering the lost property.

The Butler County Fair—A Correction.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the COMMERCIAL of yesterday (19th inst.), in giving a list of the coming Fairs in Pennsylvania, we observe that you have Butler county set down for the 6th and 7th of October. This is a mistake which we desire to have corrected, for the double reason that your valuable paper has a very extensive circulation in our county, and that numerous inquiries of your city are regular visitors at our fairs. The Butler County Agricultural and Stock Association will hold its fair and trial of fast horses and gymnastics. From the very flattering accounts of the New York, Boston and Philadelphia presses, we are led to believe that our exhibition will be unexceptionable, that there are no catch-penny shows allowed, and that the whole aim of the management is to entertain and instruct the people in such a way as will meet with the hearty indorsement of the public. No popular le Lecta's circus, New York that 8 matinees are crowded with families, parents sending their children there with the assurance that they will see and hear nothing that would offend. A ticket office will be opened in the city, for the accommodation of those who prefer to avoid the rush at the ticket wagon.

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Look for it.

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The close of summer is therefore the season when the victim of dyspepsia most urgently needs a safe and invigorating tonic and alterative. Of course, every invalid has many advisers, receiving contradictory drugs from one another; but in a multitude of counsellors there is safety. Let us suggest THE STANDING REMEDY OF THE PRESENT AGE FOR INDIGESTION, in all its stages, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Every day it improves all things, has established its reputation on the basis of merit, and is fortified by the spontaneous testimony of millions of intelligent witnesses. No oil acrid or acid defiles its principles; its tonic constituents are the finest that botanical research has yet discovered; it corrects the secretions, purifies the blood, the blood depurent, and an anti-bilious medicine, with invigorating qualities of the highest order, and is safe and pleasant to take, and the profession to be the surest protection against all diseases that are produced or propagated by pestiferous air or unwholesome water, that has ever been used in the United States or Tropical climates.

In cases of constipation resulting from a want of muscular force in the intestines, the effect of the BITTERS is perfectly marvellous; and without the dangerous sequences of mercury, it restores the disordered liver to a normal condition.

W. W. KNOX,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT FOR THE IMPROVED

Buckeye Cider Mill,

M'SHERRY GRAIN DRILL,

AND

Eureka Fertilizer.

Being the Wholesale Agent for these articles applied for by the Manufacturers, I am prepared to furnish Dealers at Shop Prices.

The Improved Buckeye Cider Mill,

Besides being the best made Mill, has *THE ONLY PERFECT GRINDING PRINCIPLE* in existence, and is the only Mill that will grind apples without the M'Sherry Drill, before buying any other. Descriptive Catalogue furnished free by mail or at our Store.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

W. W. KNOX,

137 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead	parts.
Linseed Oil	"
	100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

GREAT WESTERN Planing Mill and Box Factory

Cor. Third Street and Duquesne Way,

WILL FURNISH

Flooring, Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Brackets.

JOBBING of all kinds carefully and promptly executed.

AGENTS FOR ROCK RIVER PAPER COMPANY

PATENT BUILDING PAPER, Roofing, Felt and Quarts Cement.

JOHN HEATH.

ws

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—Manager Harry Williams, the amusement loving public will be glad to learn, has secured the lease of the Theater for the ensuing season, and will re-open it on Saturday evening, with a large and talented company. During the recess the Theater has been thoroughly renovated, and several valuable improvements made for the accommodation of the audience, which want of space forbids enumerating. Mr. Williams promises to give his patrons a novel and pleasing round of attractions the coming season, and he has the energy, liberality and capacity to fulfil his pledges.

MUSEUM.—The novelties introduced recently at the Museum by Major Burnell continue to attract throngs of people during the day and evening. The Mu-eum is a model of neatness, and the sights to be seen are worth five times the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We learn that the proposed lease of the Academy of Music by Mr. Morton Price has not been consummated. The Academy will be open, therefore, as heretofore for transient engagements during the coming season. The musical season will probably be inaugurated some time in October by the Parepa-Rosa English Opera Troupe.

A FIRST-CLASS CIRCUS.—A rare treat is in store for those of our citizens who enjoy first-class circus performances. Colonel L. B. Lent, the veteran circus proprietor, and owner of the New York circus, after a season of nine months in this flourishing, New York, has taken to the road for a brief season during the heated term, and will exhibit in Allegheny next week. His company is unusually strong, and the show is best in the world, every man and woman being selected especially for their superiority in their several acts. The horses are fine, and gymnastics. From the very flattering accounts of the New York, Boston and Philadelphia presses, we are led to believe that every one will be entirely satisfied, that there are no catch-penny shows allowed, and that the whole aim of the management is to entertain and instruct the people in such a way as will meet with the hearty indorsement of the public. No popular le Lecta's circus, New York that 8 matinees are crowded with families, parents sending their children there with the assurance that they will see and hear nothing that would offend. A ticket office will be opened in the city, for the accommodation of those who prefer to avoid the rush at the ticket wagon.

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